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A HISTORY OF THE

FOREST SERVICE ROLE IN

TOTEM POLE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION

and

AN INDEX OF SOURCES FOR

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE WORK

IN REFERENCE TO TOTEM POLES

1906 - 1971 ^{1/4}

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Some of the information described in this document that relates to the role of the USDA Forest Service is inaccurate. Archeologists of the Forest Service can supply recent information.

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"Alaska seems to be the goat of long haired
scientists and short haired women."

—Governor Riggs to Stephen Mather, 1918

HISTORY OF FOREST SERVICE ROLE IN TOTEM POLE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION

I INTRODUCTION

A The history of Forest Service work in totem pole restoration and preservation is complex and interesting. It can be examined from several points of view. To a large extent it is an exercise in revisionist historiography. Much of the scholarship in recent conservation history has pictured the Forest Service as a "utilitarian" agency, especially in its early years, without concern for amenity values. As one recent book puts it:

Officially, wildlife concerned him [Pinchot] not at all; nor did the matter of the so-called Antiquities Bill, which had far-reaching effects on our present system of national parks and monuments.

This view point is false, and arises largely from the failure of academic historians to do research in the sources. This study, then, does set the record straight so far as the Alaska region is concerned.

A second exercise in the "standardization of error" is the assumption that conservation history is essentially a story of conflict among resource agencies and between such agencies and interest groups. To some extent this is true. Conflict is a normal state of affairs and makes good reading. However, an equally significant facet of conservation history is cooperation, and the effort to preserve Indian antiquities is largely one of such interagency cooperation.

The story of the movement for preservation of Indian antiquities is one of national importance. Beginning about the 1880's, there grew up national concern over the depredations of Indian antiquities in the American Southwest. When people from the eastern states began to move to the area, vandalism and destruction grew in the cliff dwellings and pueblos. As early as 1882, petitions were sent to Congress asking for a check to the looting of archeological ruins. In addition to casual vandalism, collectors

carted off tons of artifacts from areas such as Chaco Canyon, Pueblo Bonito, Cliff Palace, and other areas. Various organizations such as the Smithsonian Institution, Archeological Institute of America, Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association urged protective action. Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Public Commissioner Binger Hermann, and W. A. Richards urged action.

Some action was taken before the turn of the century. In 1889 President Harrison reserved Casa Grande from entry, and a small annual appropriation was made to protect the area. By 1904 El Morro, Montezuma's Castle, Pajarita, and Jewel Cliff Dwellings were reserved from entry. Those within the national forests were given protection by forest supervisors and rangers; on the public domain Land Office officials, local citizens, and employees of the Office of Indian Affairs gave the areas some protection.

Congress felt it necessary to pass an act granting the areas permanent protection. Action in Congress was delayed for some years because of conflicting bills, but finally a bill introduced by Senator Lacey of Iowa was passed and signed into law by President Roosevelt on June 8, 1906. (An Act for the preservation of American antiquities: 34 Stat. 225). The act begins with a penalty, providing that any person who shall "appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy" any "historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity" without permission of the Secretary having jurisdiction over the lands could be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than ninety days. Second, the president could at his discretion set aside as National Monuments "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest" located on land owned by the national government. If such objects were located on private lands, the Secretary of the Interior was

authorized to accept relinquishments of the land to the Government. Permits to excavate or examine or collect could be granted by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Agriculture in areas subject to their respective jurisdictions, with the investigations to be carried out by representatives of reputable museums. A series of "Uniform Rules and Regulations" was prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to carry out the provisions of the act. These were approved December 29, 1906. The regulations included provisions for filing permits with the proper Secretaries--the Secretary of Agriculture for the National Forests, the Secretary of War for the military reservations, and the Secretary of the Interior for the remaining public lands. The regulations provided provisions for obtaining permits to carry on explorations, with the Smithsonian Institution making recommendations to the agency. They provided for reporting to the secretary and to the Smithsonian on work progress. Field officers were charged with reporting the existence of "ruins and archeological sites, historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest."

The story of Forest Service work under the National Antiquities Act has not been the subject of any general historic study. It deserves to be. The Forest Service was instrumental in the creation of a number of National Monuments, working, for example, with the Sierra Club to secure the Devils Postpile, and with the Oregon Conservation Commission to secure Oregon Caves. About eleven of the National Monuments were located within National Forests, and were under Forest Service jurisdiction until the Transfer Act of 1933. The Service did a great deal of cooperative work with other agencies in Monument management. But that is another story.

B Indian antiquities in Alaska to 1905

In some ways the concern for Indian antiquities in Alaska paralleled that in the American Southwest; in other ways, it diverged from this pattern. Interest in the material culture of the Tlingit and the Haida Indians--their totem poles, community houses, the Chilkat Blanket and other objects--grew up during the American occupation. Collectors began to gather these objects for museums and private collections, and starting in the 1880's a large number of objects went to museums in America and in Europe. Some objects were stolen, many were sold, and others vandalized.

As in the "lower 48" a desire for preservation grew up. To early collectors this meant removing the totems from an area to places in which they would be preserved. The Indians themselves, after 1890, lost interest in the poles for several reasons. First, the missionary groups--the Presbyterians were particularly active--desired to teach the Indians the white man's ways and religion. Indians were encouraged to abandon their isolated villages, with their community houses and totem poles, and to live in white settlements. Christians also thought of the relics and monuments as idolatrous because indigenous works of art are commonly thought to have religious symbolism; and certainly they wanted the converted to eschew them. The Indians lost their artistic motivation. In addition, totems in the Indian culture were put up much as we put up Christmas trees, to honor a special event. Once that was over, the totem was neglected. Indians had no motivation to preserve their totems after having fulfilled the obligations attendant to raising the memorial. Social usage aided in the neglect of totemic art, and in deserted villages the totems and community houses and their contents were left to the elements. The climate of Alaska is a severe one for wooden objects, and even red cedar, the most durable of woods fell victim to the snow, rain, frost, and windstorms.

History does not usually come in blacks and whites but in an assortment of greys. The missionaries did much to cause the Indians to discard their ancient arts. They also did much to preserve these arts. Sheldon Jackson, head of the mission school at Sitka, became concerned with the decline of Indian culture. He began a collection of handicrafts and got aid for setting up a museum from philanthropists, government employees, and others.

John Brady, who held office as governor of Alaska from 1896 to 1906, also became interested in the preservation of totem poles and took important steps to preserve them. In 1890, President Harrison created a public park near Sitka, at the site of a battle between the Russians and the Indians. Between 1903 and 1906, Brady collected totems from the Indians in southeast Alaska to take to the World's Fair at St. Louis. They were collected with the aid of the Coast Guard and Navy, and brought to the Brady mill at Sitka to be cleaned up. After the fair, some of the poles were sold in the states; but about eighteen were brought back to Sitka. They were erected in the park, the exhibit being planned by a Sitka photographer, E. W. Merrill. Brady became interested in the state of totem poles remaining in Alaska, and in a letter to the acting Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Ryan, in the fall of 1905, he recommended that everything possible be done to preserve the poles and community houses at Kasaan and Tuxikan "as an example of the old life of the natives". This request was supported by the American Library Association with which Brady had close connections. However, it was left to the Forest Service to carry out these recommendations.

II OLD KASAAN AND SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Alexander Archipelago National Forest was created in 1904, on the recommendation of George Thornton Emmons to President Theodore Roosevelt. It consisted initially of most of the larger off shore islands, except for Admiralty and Baranoff. Subsequent additions in 1907 added these areas and portions of the adjoining mainland. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, named William Alexander Langille to be Forest Supervisor. Langille's accomplishments for Alaskan Conservation were phenomenal in regard to game and forest conservation, timber management, and the like. He was a major figure in Alaskan conservation. In regard to the preservation of Alaskan antiquities, he took a major role.

Langille was undoubtedly aware of Governor Grady's recommendations for Tuxekan and Old Kasaan. This may have been through personal conversation, since he corresponded with Brady and made at least one visit to Sitka in 1905. It is more likely that the letter of Brady to Ryan was forwarded through official channels to Pinchot and thence to Langille. Langille was thoroughly in sympathy with Brady's suggestion. In 1905 he was largely concerned with developing a timber sale policy in the area; but in 1906, when the Chief of Reserve Boundaries, F. E. Olmsted, visited Alaska, he formally suggested that Old Kasaan and Tuxekan be reserved under the Antiquities Act. Olmsted supported the proposal, and he wrote to Pinchot in his Inspection Report:

Mr. Langille has already recommended the preservation of certain totem poles at Tuxekan and Old Kasaan. I believe this is an excellent idea and that totems at other old Indian villages should also be preserved by the government. It seems much more appropriate to keep these most interesting relics in their natural surrounding than to allow their removal on any extensive scale out of the country. If properly looked after they will remain in a good state of preservation for many years. The Indians are fast losing all interest in them and it is probable that they will be destroyed, sold or given

away unless steps are taken to look after them right away. As one of the younger and civilized (?) Indians remarked, "no good; cut 'em down pretty soon".

The title to the ground rests with the United States, the Indians having a possessory right only. But the poles themselves are the property of the various clans which lived in the now abandoned villages. Members of these clans, or their descendents, are still living and would undoubtedly claim ownership in the various totems. I believe they would gladly relinquish all claim to them if they are made to understand that the Great White Father wants to keep them just as they are so long as they will stand. The trouble will come in getting some kind of written agreement to this from the very numerous owners. Each family, or each group of families living together in a communal house, had a totem pole in the yard, or near by. So far as I can make out, consent must be obtained from the oldest men of these families for the transfer to the government of each pole.

On the basis of the recommendations by Langille and Olmsted, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, recommended creation of a national monument to protect the Old Kasaan and Tuxekan poles. However, not for a decade was the suggestion acted upon.

Action on the projected Old Kasaan National Monument was not taken immediately. Meantime, the Forest Service carried on some work in regard to the totem poles and antiquities in the Alexander Archipelago National Forest, and in its successor, the Tongass National Forest. Langille examined and mapped sites of abandoned Indian villages. When the first Forest Service boat, the M V. Tahn, was brought to Alaska, one of its first official duties was to take in tow a totem pole that had come adrift with high tides, and to restore it to its place on Cat Island. On Fred Ames' inspection tour of 1909, Ames investigated the state of the existing abandoned villages. The logs of the Tahn show that totem poles were used as navigation marks by Langille; they were distinctive landmarks by which to work out sailing directions in the largely uncharted waters.

The first formal action in regard to totem pole preservation, however, came outside the national forest. The public park at Sitka, in which Governor Brady had placed the World's Fair poles, was reserved from entry

but was without protection against vandalism. Sitka Post no. 6 of the Arctic Brotherhood became concerned about this. The Arctic Brotherhood was an association of men who had taken part in the gold rush to the Klondike in 1897-8. Langille himself was probably a member of the Brotherhood, having taken part in the rush to Dawson in 1898. The Brotherhood's Arctic Recorder, F. Otis Smith, saw Langille on one of his trips to Sitka, and asked him what action should be taken to give the area further protection. Langille suggested formal establishment of a National Monument. In November 1906 he surveyed and mapped the park with the aid of E. W. Merrill, a famed Sitka photographer, and Arthur Shoup, later a prominent figure in Alaskan politics; and completed a "Report on a Proposed National Monument at Sitka, Alaska". It contained maps and a description of the area, photographs by Merrill, and formal recommendation that the area be made a National Monument. He transmitted this to the Camp. The Camp prepared its own petition, and the whole was sent to the Regional Forester in Portland. Regional Forester E. T. Allen endorsed the petition, recommending to Pinchot that the monument be created. Langille, meantime, reported on an agricultural claim in one corner of the monument, claimed by Nicholas Haley. Langille considered the claim as invalid from lack of continual residence and improvements, and the Land Office sustained his judgement. Territorial Governor Clark approved of the proposed monument; Secretary of Agriculture Wilson sent the report, with his recommendation, to Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock, and the monument was created March 23, 1910. The creation was a tribute to the public spirit of Langille and the Forest Service, since the monument was not on Forest Service Land.

The history of the Sitka National Monument, except where it impinged on Forest Service activities, is not a theme of this history. Nevertheless, some account should be given of its administration for the sake of continuity. It was first placed under the jurisdiction of the General Land

Office; but with the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, it came under jurisdiction of that agency. Appropriations were extremely limited. The Alaska Road Commission took responsibility for maintenance of roads and trails, and contributed to its upkeep. Merrill, the photographer, did some voluntary work in the park until 1922, painting some totems and repairing others by cutting out rot. After 1922 Peter Triershield, Custodian of the National Cemetery, was appointed custodian at \$12.00 per year. In 1922, by agreement with the National Park Service, the Alaska Road Commission took responsibility for management of the monument. Some work was carried on, including the painting of some totems, wiring together of weak poles, and protection from vandalism. But at best the Monument had a purely custodial administration. Not until 1940 did the Monument get a full time employee. Small appropriations from the National Park Service were occasionally supplemented by the c. v of Sitka; but the total amount spent on the monument did not exceed about \$1500 per year.

Meantime, the movement to establish a National Monument at Old Kasaan gained momentum. The Alaska Cruise Club was a group devoted to cruising in Alaskan waters. On June 30, 1913 they made a formal petition asking that a National Monument be created at Old Kasaan. Copies were sent both to the Secretary of the Interior and to members of Congress. On the basis of this petition, and on a Forest Service reconnaissance, George Cecil, the Regional Forester, recommended that the Service take steps to protect "the exquisite specimens of native art in the totem pole and house construction" at Old Kasaan. He asked Forest Supervisor W. E. Weigle's advice on whether to move the poles to Sitka or to set up a small tract as a National Monument. If poles were left at Old Kasaan, he suggested setting them on cement bases. After conversation with an agent of the Land Office, Weigle recommended creation of a National Monument. While the

poles could be moved to Sitka, he reported, the community houses were too badly deteriorated to be moved.

Weigle and J. A. Moore of the General Land Office made an inspection of the area in 1915. Old Kasaan had been occupied by the Indians, he reported, until about 1902, when the inhabitants moved to New Kasaan. There were about fifty poles in the area. Of these one was fine, five good, and the others poor "consisting simply of a round log with a carved eagle or bear attached to the top of the pole". There were eight buildings and eight graves. Moore and Weigle agreed that the area would be desirable as a National Monument. They recommended that \$5000 be used to repair the buildings and poles, the work to be done by the natives, and that the best poles from Tuxekan, Mary's Island, and Tongass Island be brought to Old Kasaan and reerected.

During the years 1915-1916 the formalities for creation of the National Monument were carried out. Henry Graves, the Forester, conferred with Charles Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, recommending a 38.3 acre national monument. The Smithsonian approved the monument, and recommended that it be placed under one or two native custodians to protect the area, collect artifacts, and preserve native traditions. Later, in 1915, Graves made a trip to Alaska and personally inspected several totem pole sites. The General Land Office supported creation of the monument, as did Territorial Delegate James Wickersham. On October 25, 1916, the formal proclamation of the monument was made. The proclamation read: "The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation and protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden."

III COOPERATION AND PLANNING, 1916-1933

The period of the 1920's and early 1930's was one of preparation, cooperation, and frustration. It was marked by inter agency cooperation in planning for totem restoration and recovery, and frustrations through lack of money.

With the establishment of Old Kasaan National Monument, the Forest Service made plans to restore the area. The Service was unable to get funds for FY 1918, but hoped to get some in the 1919 appropriation. Meantime, the Supervisor was authorized to spend improvement money on minor repairs. Then a blow fell. Belatedly, in March 1917, Washington received news that a fire had swept through the monument in 1915, destroying totems and three of the community houses and damaging others. The reason it was not reported sooner remains a mystery. The most plausible explanation was that Chief Forester Graves made an Alaska trip in the summer of 1915, accompanied by Supervisor Weigle, and that the problems related to that trip caused the fire to be overlooked. Another theory is that Tom Gardner, the ranger at Craig, simply did not report the incident. J. M. Wyckoff sent in a report and photographs of fire damage, which was extensive; and on receipt of the report, the Washington officials literally "hit the ceiling". Acting Chief Forester A. F. Potter castigated the Alaskan officers for failing to keep in touch with the Washington office, and stated that he would drop the special appropriation request since the resources for which the monument was created were now destroyed. Governor Riggs of Alaska complained about the lack of fire protection. Washington asked the Alaskan officers to send a report on the monument. What disposition should be made of the remaining poles? Should the National Monument order be revoked? Was enough material of value left to

warrent hireing a caretaker?

Charles Flory, newly appointed Regional Forester, visited the area, talked with the natives, and in January 1921 answered these questions in a long letter. The Indians, he said, were of the Haida tribe, who had migrated to the Kasaan area from the Queen Charlotte Islands. They were good builders, making their own tools and using sophisticated house building techniques. The missionaries, however, had persuaded them to move to communities, and they had abandoned their villages, leaving behind them their personal possessions before they learned the "avaricious and mercenary character of the whites". This led to a "vicious looting" of the houses and their contents--boxes, Chilkat blankets, artifacts, and even graves and coffins. Most of the movable objects had disappeared, with the exception of those in Klinkwan. This looting, in turn, made the Indians suspicious of the whites, and especially of transfer of pole ownership to them. The totem poles, for their part, had been carried off, dismembered, or used for rifle practice. Climatic conditions of southeast Alaska, including the continual rain or snow, frost, and lush vegetation growth had helped complete the work of destruction.

Flory felt that the National Monument should have been established earlier. Most buildings had been destroyed by fire. However, he thought that there were enough pieces of the old houses to do a good job toward restoring the remaining community house. The poles and house, he felt, should remain in the territory, but they should be under care. There were several hundred totem poles in the Tongass National Forest, but because they were isolated and scattered, they could not be protected from vandalism; nor could caretakers be placed in isolated villages because of lack of visitation. He felt that the most practical thing to do would be to move the poles from Old Kasaan to Sitka National Monument, along with

the community house, and set up a primitive native village. The cost of the move, he estimated, would be \$10,000. Remaining good poles should be set in concrete for preservation.

Flory's letter was seconded by T. T. Waterman, a consultant for the Smithsonian Institution. Waterman made a trip to Southeast Alaska in March 1921. The Forest Service furnished his transportation, and he spent some time at Old Kasaan and other villages. In his published report, "Observations Among the Early Indian Villages of Southeast Alaska", he reported the monuments of Old Kasaan "in the last stages of decay", and recommended some system of protection. He pointed to a steady decline in the number of totems remaining. A report of 1916, he wrote, had counted 125 poles at Tuxekan; now there were 50.

Meantime, the Flory report was sent to the Forest Service Office in Washington, and a copy transmitted to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. John W. Swanton of the Smithsonian suggested that Flory's recommendation that the poles be sent to Sitka be followed. He recommended establishment of two totem parks, one for Haida poles, the other for the Tlingit. He recommended that each pole be photographed in situ and that full photographic records be kept of the entire operation. Conferences were held, and letters exchanged between officers of the National Park Service and the Forest Service; and eventually Stephen Mather, Director of the National Park Service and William Greeley, Chief Forester, agreed on a course of action. This involved transfer of the poles to Sitka, with two parks to be set up in the National Monument there. The Bureau of American Ethnology supported the plan, and the Forest Service and Park Service submitted a joint request to Congress through Territorial Delegate Dan Sutherland for \$10,000 to finance the operation. Sutherland submitted the bill, but it died in committee, and the proposal was shelved for some years.

Two years later, another proposal for a National Monument came to

the Forest Service. In 1923 James Wickersham visited Tongass Island and was much taken with the "Lincoln Totem". In 1924, through Governor Riggs, he asked Regional Forester Flory to make Tongass Island a National Monument. Flory rejected the plan. He visited the island in 1924. At that time, and for years before, it had been deserted, the former inhabitants having moved to Kasaan. Flory felt that the island was not outstanding enough to become a National Monument. It had little historical value, having only been occupied for about twenty years by Indians. It would not be practicable to station either a fire guard or a caretaker there. The area was one with heavy rain, and danger of fire remote; and the island was too far off the steamer routes to justify a caretaker. A better plan, Flory wrote, would be to collect all the poles and place them in a central location. He suggested trying to get a grant from the Smithsonian Institution and to have the poles moved to Wrangell.

In 1926, the Smithsonian Institution made another investigation of the area. H. W. Krieger, of the Smithsonian, visited Old Kasaan. His objective was to develop a cooperative plan with the Forest Service and the Bureau of American Ethnology. This plan would involve resetting the old poles, creosoting their bases, and fitting metal caps on their tops, restoration of the Indian house, and clearing the brush from the area. The Forest Service furnished launch transportation and Krieger did some restorative work in the area, carving out rot and resetting some poles. He reported that the community house was not worth restoring, and that while four totems were worth preserving, the remainder were "no longer works of art but soggy ruins" past the restoration stage. In 1927 and 1928 some attempts were made by the Alaska Road Commission and the National Park Service to move the Howkan poles to Sitka, but these attempts failed for

lack of funds. In 1932 Flory sent the Forester another report on Old Kasaan, reporting conditions were much as they had been in 1921, with continued deterioration. In that year also some poles were sold by their Indian owners to merchants in Ketchikan. Since the ownership was bona fide, no objections were made by the Forest Service.

Two major changes occurred in 1933. One was the Transfer Act of 1933, which gave jurisdiction over all National Monuments to the National Park Service. In regard to Old Kasaan, it meant that this monument was transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. In regard to Sitka, it abrogated the 1922 agreement between the National Park Service and the Alaska Road Commission, and gave the National Park Service direct responsibility for administration of that monument.

A second change was the establishment of the Emergency Conservation Administration, better known as the Civilian Conservation Corps. This program was designed to give relief work to young men in a program administered jointly by the Army and the resource agencies. Because of Alaska's unique situation, CCC work, at the suggestion of Forester R. Y. Stuart, was administered on a different basis from that in the lower 48 states. There was, Stuart pointed out, only a limited quota for the territory, to be drawn from the Southeast section. There were few towns, projects were scattered, and the typical 200 man camp would be unsuitable for Alaskan conditions. The Forest Service had a good reputation, and many of the work projects were on Forest Service land. Stuart suggested that Charles Flory, the Regional Forester, be put in charge of the CCC in Alaska, to handle all details of enrollment, determination of service, and allocation of projects. This was approved by Fechtner, head of the ECW, and by Roosevelt.

During the year 1934, the Forest Service and the Park Service developed plans to move the Old Kasaan poles to Sitka. Flory pointed out that the Sutherland Bill for a special appropriation to move the poles had not been approved, but hoped to get the project funded through the general appropriation bill. It would, he thought, be a waste of time to try to rehabilitate Old Kasaan. The poles should, instead, be shipped to Juneau or Sitka, and native labor used to rehabilitate them. Meantime, Wellman Holbrook examined the Sitka poles, finding them in bad condition. Some sections had rotted away, and there was a great deal of decay in the wood, particularly at the bases of the poles. He recommended that expert help be brought in to rehabilitate the poles, with the CCC furnishing manual labor, and that action be started in Washington. In Washington, Associate Regional Forester Melvin Merritt called on H. C. Bryant, the Park Service head of the Recreation and Education branch. Merritt urged the abandonment of Old Kasaan, the assembling of the good totems at Sitka, and the transfer of qualified men to the area for the repair work. The Forest Service pledged its cooperation. He supported Flory's recommendation that a community house be constructed out of the remains of existing ones. Forest Service photographs and descriptions of Old Kasaan were transferred to the Park Service. In June, W. J. McDonald examined Old Kasaan, and estimated that there were about twenty servicable totems. He recommended repairs on the poles, to consist of cutting off the poles at ground level, replacing rot with sound wood, and replacing the poles on concrete bases. Costs, he estimated would be from \$5000 to \$7000.

By fall 1934, the Park Service had made plans to move four of the best totems to Sitka. These were large poles, about fifty feet high, three and one half feet at the base, and one and one half feet at the top. Native owners were sought out. They asked \$125 for each pole, saying that they had originally cost \$2000 at the potlatch in which they were erected.

The Forest Service estimated that the cost of shipping the poles to Sitka would be about \$2500. The Park Service abandoned the project for lack of funds.

During this time, the Forest Service became involved, both directly and indirectly, in archeological work. In 1932 Frederica De Lagunda made the first of her many expeditions to Alaska. She sought an archeological permit to do work in the Tongass and the Chugach National Forests, and the Forest Service aided her in transportation to the archeological sites. Flory, in commenting on her work, complained that too much of the material recovered from such excavations went out of the territory, and suggested that half the Indian artifacts recovered be donated to the state college. No agreement was reached on this, and after the exploration was over, Flory commented unfavorably on this failure.

The second enterprise was that of using CCC money to excavate Old Sitka. Old Sitka was the site of a fort established by Baranoff in 1799. A stockade, bath house, and various buildings were built at the site, in a bay to the north of Sitka; but the settlement was wiped out by Tlingit Indians in 1802. Since that time, the site had been occupied by a cannery in 1878 and a smoke house in 1910. In 1907 it became part of the Tongass National Forest. In 1914 Fr. Sergius George Kastrometinoff of the Sitka Cathedral was issued a special use permit by the Forest Service to erect a cross at the burial site of the Russians.

Flory had a deep interest in Alaskan history, and in the fall of 1934 used CCC funds to start archeological excavations on the site. W. A. Chipperfield supervised the project, which was directed by John Maurstad, CCC foreman. A fifteen man camp was set up in the vicinity. Bancroft's History of Alaska and a translation of an account of the massacre by

George Kastrometinoff were used as background. The area was mapped, with notations as to the sites of buildings from postholes, relics, and native traditions. In the year's work, about 1000 artifacts, some Russian and some Indian, were located. The most important find was a copper plate bearing a cross and an inscription claiming the land for Russia, probably buried there by Baranoff in 1795.

The artifacts were first stored in the basement of the capitol building for safekeeping. On Flory's suggestion, they were transferred to the University of Alaska in 1937. They remained there until 1963, when they were shipped to the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service for study by the regional archeologist. They were then transferred to the museum at Sitka National Monument, where they are now located.

Recent critics have criticized this operation since it was not carried out by trained archeologists, and the work lacked some of their refinements. However, the records show that Chipperfield and Maurstad exercised all the care and skill one could reasonably expect of the intelligent layman. In any event, the excavation was carried out in the nick of time. During the war a navy installation was planned for the area, and extensive bulldozing was carried on.

Between 1934 and 1937 there was a lull in the planning. The first two years of CCC work revolved around badly needed recreational work in the Southeast and the archeological work on Old Sitka. In 1937, however, a new revival of interest in the totems arose. Partly it came from requests by the Alaska Native Brotherhood, through William Paul, Sr., that more Indians be employed on relief projects. Also, Charles Flory was transferred to the Mount Baker National Forest and was replaced by B. Frank Heintzleman. Heintzleman, a skilled public relations man, who dedicated

his entire life to Alaskan interests, gave the movement more momentum than it had had previously. And Heintzleman found support in the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior through Ferdinand Silox, Forester, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Insular possessions in the Department of the Interior, and Arno Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service. Through their efforts, most of Flory's dreams were realized. Early in 1937 a series of letters were exchanged and conversations held among Silox, Gruening, and Heintzleman. Silox informed Gruening that the poles, including those on the National monuments, were private property, and that the Indians asked large sums (\$1000 each) for them at sale. Also, ownership was often in dispute, so the validity of a given purchase was unpredictable. He suggested use of CCC work on villages on deserted shorelines along the lines of travel, building totem villages, and buying totem poles at public subscription.

During 1937 and 1938 a series of field examinations were made of villages, photographing poles and community houses, evaluating their condition, talking with Indians over matters of title, and outlining plans to get title to the poles and to move them to central locations. Heintzleman, during this time, borrowed a large number of books and photographs on the Indians of southeast Alaska from the Smithsonian Institution, the American Museum of Natural History, the National Museum at Ottawa, and the American Geographical Society. Heintzleman, meantime, kept the mails and wires to Washington busy seeking money for the project. He initially sought \$51,760 in WPA money for rehabilitating poles and constructing community houses. His applications failed, and most of the money spent was from CCC funds, except for the Sitka project.

Eventually the project got started. The Forest Service made an agreement with the National Park Service to restore the Old Kasaan poles. This involved their removal from the site and restoration by WPA money. The Park Service recommended that a trained ethnologist be in charge of the work. Meantime, Heintzleman conferred with the head of the Office of Indian Affairs, Claude Hirst. Hirst recommended that meetings be held with the Indians, and that blanket authority be given by all claimants of the poles, making them the property of the entire community. The poles could then be set up on a public site dedicated to that use. The Forest Service, for their part, agreed to meet costs of inspection, transportation, reconditioning, and erection from CCC and Forest Service funds. With all the concerned agencies in agreement, the Forest Service experiment in totem pole preservation and restoration was ready to begin.

IV SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT

In January 1939 the Forest Service secured a WPA allotment for totem pole restoration. Heintzleman wrote to Arthur DeMaray of the National Park Service offering to use the funds to restore the poles at Sitka National Monument. He asked if the Park Service could furnish a technically trained foreman from the Park Service organization. The Park Service had no specialist available and suggested that Heintzleman hire one from the University of Washington or the University of Alaska, but told him to go ahead with the project if he found none available. The Alaska Road Commission, for their part, gave the Forest Service use of their dump truck, and the Forest Products Laboratory sent advice on the use of Permatox D, a flat colorless preservative similar to spar varnish, directing that the poles be soaked in the solution when dry, and if soaking were impracticable, to brush the poles with the solution. The purpose was to prevent moisture from entering the pole and causing rot. Charles Burdick, Associate Regional Forester, made a survey of the poles in March, sending pictures and reports on the condition of each pole.

With the expiration of WPA funds in March, 1939, CCC funds were used to complete the work.

The project was carried on with nine Indians as workers, John Maurstad as foreman, and George Benson as chief carver. Some of the poles were badly deteriorated; they had for years been held together by wire, and were hollow shells under the ground. These were copied in cedar brought in by the Ranger boats. A complete photographic record was kept of all poles, both originals and duplicates. A community house designed by Linn Forrest was built, and most of the work was completed by March 1940.

With the bringing of Ben Miller from Glacier Park, in 1940, Sitka

~~Sitka~~ National Monument received a full time superintendent for the first time. Miller was highly enthusiastic about the totem restoration, and the caliber of the work being done, writing "after we have Sitka National Monument in ^{the} shape it should be in, there should be erected a monument to the Forest Service and Regional Forester Heintzleman." There was some debate as to the fate of the old poles. Frank Been, Regional Park Superintendent, wrote, "Personally, I don't think they are worth building a shed for, especially after we have exact duplicates". Even if they had a shed, he wrote, it would be hard to guard them against theft, and poles so rotten could be destroyed. However, pending design of a shed, it was decided to store the old totems in the open on skids.

Been and Forrest thought that a new historical totem giving the history of Sitka would be appropriate. A pole was commissioned to show Baranoff and his dealings with Keeks-Sady. This was planned to be placed at the Sitka Dock Site, an area set aside for National Forest use by Executive Order 3333, October 3, 1920, and amended by Executive Order 6045, February 24, 1933, to establish a public park. The Baranoff pole was duly commissioned, but ran into all sorts of difficulties. George Benson, the head carver at Sitka, took another job. The cedar log was taken to Wrangell and carved by another carver using the Benson design. But on its erection Sitka natives protested. It did not, they said, repeat the true story of the peace between Baranoff and Keeks-Sady. Baranoff was placed on top of the pole, dishonoring the Indian chief. Also the double eagle given Keeks-Sady, now in the Alaska Museum, was to have been on the pole. There were threats by the Indians to burn or mutilate the pole, but eventually the dissention died down.

The Sitka venture would rank among the highest accomplishments of the project. The poles were very old; they had been old when Governor Brady

collected them, and were badly deteriorated. About half the poles were restored and the rest duplicated. The quality of the carving was in general good. The community house was a new one, following the design of the old dwellings, and was well constructed.

V THE CCC PROGRAM

The CCC program in Alaska was unique in many ways. It was managed entirely by the Forest Service, unlike the pattern in the States where the Army shared responsibility for the program with the resource agencies. Puerto Rico was like Alaska in this respect. In the States, young men 18-21 were signed up for a period of two years. In Alaska there was no age limit; some of the CCC "boys" were seventy or over. In Alaska also, men were permitted to resign from the CCC to accept seasonal work (usually in the fishing industry) and then to re-enroll.

The first thing that the Forest Service had to do was to obtain title to the totem poles. This preliminary action was necessary before the projects could start or money be spent. In this, the Forest Service worked through the clans, getting permission to move or to restore the poles as a community project. They worked through the old men in the villages, and generally gave these men charge of the project. At times the titles were hard to trace; but in no case did the Service fail to trace through the title.

Linn Forrest was put in charge of the project, and remained in charge as long as the project lasted. He was educated at the University of Oregon and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, majoring in architecture, and later had a traveling fellowship in Europe. As architect for the Regional Office in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service, he had charge of the construction of Timberline Lodge. This alpine lodge, designed to give work to artisans, was built with WPA funds, and was a showplace of alpine architecture. The lodge had a great deal of hand carving and hand wrought iron work in it, and building it was a good training ground for the totem pole project. Linn Forrest came to Alaska in 1935, when plans were made to build alpine lodges at Sitka and in the

Kenai. Instead, he was given charge of the totem pole project.

The work was set up as a year round project. At each of the sites selected for totem parks, large open sheds were built to serve as workshops and later as sheds in which to store the old totems. These were built near the school play grounds so that they could better be used by the schools as shelters for children and recreation centers. The workers were chosen from the local villages, so that there would be no problems of transportation. Carvers were chosen, generally from the old men who had retained old skills; and the carvers in turn trained the younger men.

The tools for carving were hand made, modeled on the older tools used before the coming of the white man. The Indians showed much skill in making these, using car springs and old files, and showed an astonishing knowledge of metalurgy. Samples of the native paints were made, using ancestral techniques. Black was made from veins of graphite; white from clam shells; yellow from lichen and yellow stones, and green from copper pebbles. The Indians knew where the veins of rock from which the colors came were located. These were ground up in mortars with pestles. Then salmon eggs were wrapped in cedar bark and were chewed. The saliva was then spit out, and ground up with the coloring. The paint made was authentic and permanent, but for a project of this proportion, larger quantities were needed; so Forrest duplicated the colors with commercial pigments. Following is the estimate of material necessary to preserve and paint 40 totems:

Dutch Boy white lead soft paste	750 lbs.
Boiled linseed oil	20 gal.
Turpentine	16 gal.
Pale Japanese drier	45 "
Chrome yellow light color in oil	1 "
Italian burnt sienna in oil	5 "
Chrome green medium color in oil	2 "
Prussian blue color in oil	2 "
Bulletin Stay Red color in oil	2 "
Refined Lamp Black color in oil	12 "

This would make 10 gallons of white, 10 yellow, 10 blue green, 20 frog green, 20 red, 20 bear brown, 20 beaver red, and 20 gallons of black paint. In addition to this, 40 gallons pentrared, 120 gallons permatox, and 20 gallons avenarious carbolienum were needed for the preservative work. Permatox B was a preservative developed by the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.

The poles were carried into the sheds to be worked on. They were transported whole--none were ever dismembered, except the Seattle pole, of which more later--and placed within the shed on skids. If the pole were to be restored, it was worked on there. If the old pole were badly deteriorated, a new pole would be carved. Careful measurements, with calipers, were taken of parts to be replaced. Indians felled cedar trees of suitable size for new totems, and these were rafted to the totem work site. The Forest Service vessel, the Ranger 7, was used in this work. The new log would be laid alongside the old pole to be copied. The old men themselves knew the stories of the totems. They took great pride in their work, and made every effort to strive for authenticity. They inspired the younger men, too, with much of their own pride in craftsmanship, and the communities became devoted to the project. As one carver, Charles Brown said:

"The story of our fathers' totems is nearly dead, but now once again is being brought to life. Once more our old familiar totems will proudly face the world with new war paints. The makers of these old totems will not have died in vain. May these old poles help bring about prosperity to our people."

Both the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service had suggested that the work be directed by a trained ethnologist. Heintzleman sought one, but no agency could provide him with one. He finally hired Dr. Viola Garfield (Mrs. Charles Garfield) as part time collaborator. Mrs. Garfield was well acquainted with Alaska. She had traveled in Alaska with her husband, and had done research among the Tsimshians along the

coast of British Columbia. As a member of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington, she had for eight years been taking a dozen or more students to Alaska on field trips for university credit. Heintzleman hired her to collect stories of the totems and Indian folklore as she went around the area. She traveled to each of the areas--Klawock, Hydaburg, Ketchikan--talking with people, taking photographs of old totems, and getting their stories, collecting 27 volumes of notes and pictures.

Forrest, meantime, collected stories on his own. Like Garfield, he found the Indians to be great story tellers. He collected the stories dealing with the totems located in the totem parks, and mailed them to Mrs. Garfield for editing. They were collected in the book published by the University of Washington Press, The Wolf and the Raven. Some of Linn Forrest's stories appeared in the Alaskan, the official publication of the Alaskan CCC; others still remain in manuscript form.

Once the poles were completed, they were placed, for the most part, in totem parks. The parks were laid out by Forrest in a harmonious setting. Some poles were set in the ground, with the bases buried about six feet deep, and the poles raised by block and tackle apparatus. Others, especially the small poles, were set on blocks.

This is the general story of the way the project was operated. Each of the totem parks and locations had its own history, however, and we may here look into the history of each separate project.

Wrangell

Wrangell, because of its strategic location and early occupation, had become a major center for totem collection and display. Two dealers and collectors, W. Waters and Alex Rasmussen, lived there. In addition, at Wrangell Institute, there was interest in retaining Indian arts. Edward L. Keithahn, then a teacher for the Office of Indian Affairs, taught his students totem carving.

Alex Rasmussen was one of the major latter day collectors of Indian artifacts. Of Scandinavian descent, he was born in Indiana in 1886, and as a young man was ordained a Presbyterian minister. He was a minister in North Dakota; in 1917 he became a teacher, and in 1921 resigned his pastorate to give full time to teaching. He came to Alaska in the late 1920's. As superintendent of schools at Wrangell, he became interested in Indian arts and began to collect. He gained the confidence of the Tlingit Indians, notably Mrs. May Shakes and Mrs. Fred Wiggs. Eventually, he bought Chief Shakes house on a small island on the outskirts of Wrangell, and used the house to display his collection. In 1937 he went to Skagway as superintendent of schools, taking his collection with him. In the end, his collection went to the Portland Art Museum.

The Wrangell Womans Civic Club and Library Association became interested in the task of totem restoration, and in 1938 the president of the club, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, wrote to J. M. Wyckoff, District Ranger at Petersburg, suggesting a plan be developed for protection of the old totems in the Wrangell area. She felt that they would have to be moved from their present location. The club also apparently corresponded with Rasmussen, since Rasmussen telegraphed to Wyckoff that he would sell Shakes Community House for \$1700. This would include four corner totems inside the house and two totem poles and one marble marker outside the house.

There followed a long period of negotiation. Rasmussen owned the northwest end of the island on which the house was located; a part of the other end had been sold, and a central strip sixty to seventy feet wide was still in possession of the heir of Mrs. Shakes. Heintzleman wrote to Wyckoff, stating that no money was available for purchase of land or poles. He made several alternative suggestions, one that a Forest Service recreational site, a mile outside town, be used; another, that the island be acquired through Wheeler Howard money from the Office of Indian Affairs. Rasmussen himself suggested that he be left in possession of the house and that the rest of the island be made a national monument.

Territorial Delegate Anthony Dimond supported the idea that the island be made a National Monument, as did the Wrangell chapter of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. Regional Forester Heintzleman, however, had other thoughts. He pointed out that the Indians of southeastern Alaska needed other means of making a livelihood than fishing, especially since increased mechanization was reducing employment in canneries. He suggested that a curio shop in which the Indians could sell handicrafts be set up in or near the monument. There had always been some market for handicrafts especially in the tourist season; and Heintzleman thought such sale could be institutionalized. Eventually, the Wrangell City Council raised money to buy the island from Rasmussen and transferred ownership to the Office of Indian Affairs. The Forest Service was authorized to commence work on the restoration of Chief Shakes House and totem poles.

Work got under way in June of 1939. Linn Forrest came to Wrangell to supervise restoration of the community house. Logs for the siding were sawed in the local mill, and then gone over with hand made native adze to give a hammered brass effect. Joe Thomas and Thomas Ukas, both full-blood Indians were used as carvers. The two mortuary poles in front

of Chief Shakes house, the Gonadeck pole and the grizzly bear, were both badly deteriorated, and duplicates were carved. One fine totem belonging to Charles Jones, the descendent of Chief Shakes, was located in the native cemetery. It was transferred to Shakes Island under an agreement with Jones. Two fine totems, the Kadashan poles, had title secured by the Wrangell ANB. The poles were badly deteriorated, so much rotted in fact, there was not enough sound wood to hold inserted figures. So Thomas Ukas duplicated them. Also a ridicule totem, the three frogs, was duplicated.

The potlatch--the ceremony given on the erection of totems--had died out in Alaska, but was not entirely forgotten. In Wrangell, Charles Jones, the descendent of Chief Shakes who had died in 1916 expressed a desire for a potlatch to celebrate the restoration of the house and poles. In order to finance the ceremony properly, the entire Chamber of Commerce was adopted into the Nanyaayi Clan by Kudanake, and several thousand dollars were made available to him for the ceremony. B. F. Heintzleman, Claude Hirst of the CIA, William Paul, Sr. of the ANB, and many others attended, and a lavish "blowout" was held.

Old Kasaan, Klawock, and Hydaburg

Old Kasaan village had been deserted since 1902 or 1904, either because the Indians were employed at the cannery at New Kasaan, or because the stench of shallowly buried bodies made Old Kasaan unlivable. In 1937 Wendell Holbrook made a study of Old Kasaan to see if any restoration was practicable. He reported a scene of desolation, but recommended that the six totems in best condition be moved to a new location. In 1938 Linn Forrest and C. M. Archbold examined the Whale House of Son-I-Hat, built in 1880, near New Kasaan. They found the 45'x 45' structure badly deterior-

ated, with walls and roof caved in, but the basic timbers sound and with little decay. They obtained permission from James Peele to restore the house and its totem. The Park Service gave permission to move suitable totems from Old Kasaan to New Kasaan, and agreements were negotiated for transfer of the poles with the Peele family, the Thomas family, and the Young family. Forrest laid out a totem park near the Whale House, and in all eight totems were transferred from Old Kasaan to New Kasaan. They were restored there; rotted parts were cut out and replaced with new wood, missing or rotted pieces were duplicated exactly, and the poles were painted and coated with preservative.

At Hydaburg, the Town Council headed by Jack Teratovich reserved town lots for a totem park, and the project got under way with Walter Aiken as CCC foreman and John Wallace as chief carver. Old poles were brought in from Howkan, Klinkwan, and Sukkwan by the Ranger 7. Most of these were badly deteriorated, so, of the twenty-one poles, five originals were restored and the others copied. The basement of the town hall was used as a shop for carving the totems. Forrest laid out a 125' x 250' totem park. Blanket agreements were made by Charles Burdick, Assistant Regional Forester, with the Indians of Klinkwan, Klawock Creek, Hydaburg, and Sukkwan for transfer of the poles to the park.

At Klawock the Town Council, acting through Mayor Robert Petratovich, reserved town lots for a totem park. There twenty-one poles from Tuxikan were duplicated. Walter Ketah was the chief carver. The carving on these poles was of exceptionally high quality.

In addition to these totem parks, plans were made to set up work at Klukwan, a small village of about 112 inhabitants on the Chilkat River, twenty-one miles west of Skagway. During 1939 and 1940 there were discussions with the Office of Indian Affairs about setting up a park near the

village, where there were twenty totems and a community house worth restoration. However, the project did not get under way, partly because of the difficulty of finding a satisfactory carver.

Ketchikan

In the vicinity of Ketchikan, the Forest Service decided to establish two totem sites. One was designed as a primitive Indian village, fulfilling a plan Charles Flory had suggested some years before. A suitable site was found for it at Mud Bight, about seventeen miles from Ketchikan, at an old Tlingit campsite. It had a gravel beach and salmon stream, with the forest in the background, and a headland on which the village would be in full sight of steamers. Mud Bight was thought to be an inappropriate term for the site, so the name was changed to Totem Bight. A second site was chosen near Ketchikan, at Saxman, a native village at Tongass Narrows, which was both accessible to Ketchikan and within view of the steamers.

At Saxman, Forrest laid out a rectangular plot with an approach to be bordered with poles, and a square bordered with hand adzed logs ornamented with frog heads. Two stairways were planned to lead to the area, one flanked by raven figures, the other by bear figures, in token of the two phratries of the Tlingis. An obstacle to the establishment of the park occurred in the shape of a much delapidated Presbyterian church which stood on a part of the approach. The Pastor, David Christensen, was willing to have the church moved to a new site, but the building was so shaky that there was doubt that it could stand the moving. Meantime, the move had to be approved by the Presbyterian Mission Board in New York; and the Board had difficulty getting a clear picture, through correspondence, of just what was wanted. The matter was finally settled through

a fire, which burned the church. The building was insured; the CCC cleared up the debris, and the church was rebuilt on a new site.

Agreements were made in 1938 with the owners of poles at Cape Fox, Pennock Island, Metlakatla, Old Tongass, Cat, and Dog Island for the transfer of poles to public totem parks. The poles were brought in from these outlying areas and a totem shed built for carving. The community house at Totem Bight was designed by Linn Forrest, and modeled on those built in the beginning of the 19th century. The inside was one large room with a central, square fireplace around which was a planked platform. The smoke hole was protected by a movable frame for keeping out wind and rain. Charles Brown, the chief carver, designed a house front painting of a stylized raven with each eye elaborated into a face. On each of the four corner posts sat a man wearing a spruce root hat. The carved posts within symbolized the exploits of a man of the raven phratry. The house was beautifully done in its framing design, and joinery workmanship. It was put together with wooden pegs; no metal work went into its construction.

The poles brought to Totem Bight were mostly in poor condition, and were duplicated. The majority were carved by Charles Brown, though some were carved at Hydaburg by John Wallace and shipped to Totem Bight. In all, twenty-seven poles were erected on the site, all copies of originals. At Saxman, thirteen of the original poles were repaired, and ten original poles copied; three new poles were carved.

In addition, other work was done. The Seattle totem, which stood in Pioneer Square for many years, had originally been stolen from Tongass Island. The totem was in poor repair, and the City of Seattle asked that a duplicate be carved. The totem was cut into ten foot sections for shipping, and was duplicated at Totem Bight. The duplicate was a better

pole than the original. In Ketchikan, near the junction of Mission and Stedman Streets stood the Chief Johnson Pole, the only pole in town in its original position. It stood on a campsite of the Kadjuk House of the Raven Clan on land owned by the clan. It was erected in 1901. The title to the pole and land was clouded; but the citizens of Ketchikan thought it appropriate that the pole be restored. They managed to get title to the land and then to convey the land to the U. S. Government. The pole was repaired. In addition, a number of poles in the city ball park, owned by the American Legion and brought to the city from Old Kasaan and Tongass Island, were repaired at city expense.

Some other work was undertaken. North of Juneau, Auke Bay Village had been occupied by Indians at the beginning of the century. They had abandoned their village and garden site. The Juneau Chamber of Commerce suggested that the village be reconstructed, and Forrest made studies.

Funds were lacking for a village reconstruction on the scale of the Totem Bight project, so eventually plans were made to erect a single pole, in a simple setting, to the north of the highway near Auke Village recreational site. The legend involved in the pole was collected by Linn Forrest, and the actual carving was done by an Indian named St. Clair, who came from Hoonah, and two assistants.

In all, forty-eight old poles were restored, another fifty-four, beyond restoration, were duplicated, and nineteen new totems were carved. In addition, eighteen poles at Sitka were restored or duplicated. In 1941 because of the construction of the Annette Air Field, which took away many of the younger workers, the work on the totems began to slow down, particularly in the Ketchikan area. After December 7, 1941, work came virtually to a stop, though the program did not officially terminate until June 30, 1942.

The work was a marvelous achievement. It was particularly noteworthy in that the Forest Service, as an organization, was not professionally prepared to engage in creation and restoration of native art, and relied on experience guided by judgment rather than on professional training. They were able to duplicate or to repair the best of the totems that were left rotting in the woods, and to recover, at close to the last possible moment, the Indian legends connected with the totems. The quality of the work varied, as was natural in a project of this type. Some of the work was outstanding; in general it was good. Both as a relief project and as an artistic project, the CCCtotem pole program was a great success.

VI INTERIM PERIOD, 1946-1966

June 30, 1942 brought an end to the CCC program. Totem projects were left unfinished with some poles partially carved, and other poles carved but not yet erected. Much of the landscaping around the areas was unfinished. In late 1942 C. M. Archbold estimated that \$500 would be needed for moving totems and erecting them at Totem Bight. At Klawock there was one pole not yet finished, and several not yet erected. The same was true at Hydaburg. Archbold estimated that the cost for erecting the poles would be about \$750. At Saxman, there were five finished poles to be moved to Totem Bight and erected, and one to be erected at Saxman. He estimated that the total amount needed to complete the Totem Bight project would be about \$2,500, and for completing all projects about \$3,500 more than the \$500, allotted.

No money was made available, however, during the war. Some vandalism occurred in 1945, when a contingent of Coast Guard Personnel held beer parties and wiener roasts within the Totem Bight Community Building, and army trucks took gravel from the beach. One totem was partially dismembered. Archbold made protests to the military, and the vandalism ceased. By the end of the war, the Forest Service began to seek for funds to erect the remaining totems, but not until FY 1947 was money made available and the totems erected. Some of the remaining house posts not used in the project were, ^{at} the request of Alaska State Museum Director, E. L. Keithahn, donated to the museum. Although Heintzleman and Forrest had ordered that all the old totems which had been copied should be preserved, and that "no piece, regardless of the stage of deterioration shall be destroyed", some of the old totems were destroyed by their owners after they were copied. They presented a storage problem, and in the views of the Indians, the totem had served its purpose once it had been copied. This destruction

occurred at Hydaburg, and some totems at Wrangell were destroyed as well. There, the parks were not under Forest Service jurisdiction.

At Sitka, the poles had been restored; however, plans to construct a shed to store the old totems in were delayed by the war, and funds were not available after the war. Until 1947 the totems were stored in the open on skids. Finally, in 1947, room was found for them in a navy warehouse on Japonski Island. Meantime, the National Park Service considered alternative plans for Old Kasaan. In 1940, National Park Superintendent Frank Been recommended funds for Old Kasaan for the fiscal year 1942. The budget included \$500 for administration, \$200 for trails, and \$2,000 for antiquities. This was an increase of \$3200 over the previous budget, which was exactly nothing. Frank Been and Ben Miller, Custodian of the Sitka National Monument, visited Old Kasaan for the first time in June, 1940.

Miller reported a scene of desolation: "vandals, grave robbers and curio seekers", he reported, "have removed almost everything from the area that can be taken away." He estimated that it would take five years work, with fifty men, and \$20,000 to rehabilitate the area. In October 1940, Victor Calahane, of the section on National Park Wildlife of the Fish and Wildlife Service, visited the area. He reported that Old Kasaan served no useful purpose as it was, and suggested a reconstruction of the area. Ben Miller estimated that the cost of a reconstruction would be \$60,000. In 1945, Miller took another trip to Old Kasaan and reported, "I was no more impressed with Old Kasaan as a National Monument on this trip than I was on the 1940 trip, and am still of the opinion that the area should be returned to the Forest Service and the National Monument eliminated." This was done in 1954. It is worthy of note that in its entire history as a National Monument from 1916 to 1933 under the Forest Service, and from 1933 to 1954 under

the National Park Service, not one cent was appropriated for maintenance and administration of Old Kasaan National Monument.

With the abandonment of Old Kasaan as a National Monument by the National Park Service, Regional Forester, A. W. Greeley thought some special protection should be given the area because of its historical and archeological value. In May, 1957, R. W. Flemming investigated the area for the Forest Service. He found it overgrown and dilapidated but containing much of archeological interest. He wrote, "There are many graves remaining which, because of their authenticity, are more interesting than those restored or copied in other places." Partly as a result of his recommendations, Old Kasaan was reclassified as an archeological area in 1963 by Divisional Supervisor G. W. Van Gilst. At about the same time, similar protection was given to other abandoned villages. Old Kasaan was placed under jurisdiction of the Kasaan Ranger District, and some money was appropriated for posting boundaries, clearing trails, and cutting brush; but none for rehabilitation or restoration of artifacts. The New Kasaan Totem Park was also classified as an archeological site in 1966.

During this time some requests were made for poles in the possession of the Forest Service. As has been mentioned, some pieces for house posts were given to the Alaska State Museum. In 1950, the Denver Art Museum inquired of Heintzleman about the donation of some of the old poles from which replicas had been carved, still stored at Totem Bight, for museum display. F. A. Douglas of the Museum came to examine the remains with Archbold. They found one suitable totem, an old eagle totem from Cape Fox. Archbold checked the ownership and consulted with the Saxman village council, which had no objection to the transfer.

With the end of the war and the completion of the totem pole projects, the question rose as to what to do next. The supply of relief money and of cheap labor had disappeared; the Truman administration was concerned with defense, and the Eisenhower administration was not particularly sympathetic with cultural or relief projects. A major problem was that a coordinated program was hard to arrive at, since the parks were under varying jurisdictions. The parks at Hydaburg and Klawock and Saxman were under the control of the village councils of those villages; Shakes Island was under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; New Kasaan and Totem Bight were under the Forest Service, and Sitka under the National Park Service. The integrated direction which the Forest Service had given the project during the depression was lacking. The Indians in the villages lost interest in their parks, and felt that upkeep should be a matter for the federal government; in Wrangell and in Ketchikan there was occasional civic interest, but it was sporadic at best. Labor costs rose, and the costs of maintenance became high. Occasionally drives were made to get donated labor for painting or maintenance of totem parks; occasionally, Boy Scouts or other groups contributed help, but there was no continuous effort.

The records of the Forest Service for a period of twenty years, therefore, review a complex picture of alternative suggestions and exhortations, false starts, and above all a lack of money for carrying on any program. In some ways, the period paralleled that of 1915-1937.

Guidebooks for the areas were developed by the Forest Service, particularly around Ketchikan; first were Forest Service maps and descriptions, then the formal book, The Wolf and The Raven, by Forrest and Garfield. However, tourism did not develop as rapidly as the Forest Service had anticipated, despite the efforts by the Chamber of Commerce and the Alaska Sportsman to encourage visitation. The Totem Bight site was too isolated and too

little visited for the protection needed. The Forest Service found it hard to hire a caretaker on a permanent basis, and for much of the time the building was padlocked. Eventually it was transferred to the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and made a state park. The other totem park under Forest Service jurisdiction, New Kasaan, was well maintained, but was off the beaten path for tourists, as were the parks at Hydaburg and Klawock. At Hydaburg and Klawock, Indians organized clean-up campaigns to keep up the parks; but at Saxman, the General Superintendent of the Alaska Native Service informed the Forest Service that the Alaska Native Service had neither money nor jurisdiction to keep up the park. Archbold pointed out the fact that the park area had been set aside for educational purposes and that its use as a totem park had been approved by the school; but no maintenance was provided.

In July 1948, Howard Hopkins, Assistant Chief Forester, made an inspection of the region. He praised the care taken of the outside totem poles and Whale House at New Kasaan, which he found in excellent shape. He recommended building up trading posts at the totem parks for selling curios. John Sieker, a year later, made an inspection, and he also praised the Service care for parks under their jurisdiction.

In 1951 the Forest Service had a series of conferences with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Forest Service suggested that the Bureau of Indian Affairs take over responsibility for the totem pole parks, and that the remaining poles at Old Kasaan be transferred to Sitka. George Allen of the National Park Service, in a recreational survey carried out with Forest Service cooperation, elaborated on those ideas. He suggested that the Territory or Bureau of Indian Affairs assume responsibility for the abandoned villages; that Shakes Island be established as a National Historical Site, with provisions to

exhibit Indian arts and crafts, and that the National Park Service take action to preserve existing totems at Old Kasaan and Village Island, and to get the Alaska Native Service to carve totems in other places. Meantime, special archeological classification would be needed to protect areas under the Forest Service with cooperative management and funding. No action was taken on his recommendations, with the exception of archeological classification for some areas under Forest Service control. Inspection reports of 1955 and 1958 repeat the commendation of Forest Service care for totems under their jurisdiction, and regret for the neglect of the parks not under Forest Service control.

One activity, not connected with the Forest Service, but related to the later totem restoration program should be mentioned. This was the activity of "Alaska Indian Arts, Inc." Just after the war, Carl Heinmiller and a group of business men purchased Chilnoot Barracks, an abandoned army post, from the army. They began a program of encouraging Indian arts as a commercial proposition. They constructed a community house with Indian labor, utilizing the advice of Linn Forrest in the matter; developed a program of training native dancers; carved totems, and constructed and painted house screens, training Indians to use new tools. The project flourished, particularly after the Alaska Marine Highway brought tourists in increasing numbers to the Haines area. And Heinmiller got orders for totems from both Alaska and from other states.

Between 1946 and 1967 the Forest Service in Alaska had a great deal of correspondence regarding preservation of wood. This correspondence included letters from the southwest, where archeologists of the National Park Service sought advice on preservation; from the Phillips Petroleum Company asking how to preserve a totem bought for display; and from people

from British Columbia who were engaged in their own program of totem restoration; from Emery Tobin, editor of the Alaska Sportsman; from the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce asking about the possibility of spraying the remaining Old Kasaan poles with preservative; and from the Fine Arts Department of the University of California, Davis. Generally inquiries were referred to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. The various merits of resin, Pancapsula, Woodlife, and pentachlorophenol were discussed. Richard Wilkie, Regional Office engineer, summed up much of the correspondence thus:

"All the people interested in the preservation of totem poles have three things in common: (1) they envision a magical substance that can be sprayed on totem poles to arrest decay and extend their life in perpetuity; (2) they are trying to interest someone else in doing the work; and (3) none of them have money which can be applied to finance the job."

By the mid 1960's the Forest Service was tentatively moving toward a positive program of preservation. The organization, however, was still searching for a definite program which could be funded. The problems were complex, and the Service was subjected to conflicting advice. Would it be best to try to preserve the poles in situ, let them rot, move them to a central site, or place them in museums? Should the Service hire an archeologist, or use consulting services? Should a program involve merely the restoration of old poles, or should they be duplicated, or should new poles be carved? What should be the relations of the Service with the National Park Service, the Office of Indian Affairs, the State government and Museum, and the ANB and ANS? Should museums outside the State of Alaska be allowed to take poles for their displays? These matters were debated at all levels; by 1966 the Forest Service was committed to developing a program, but was not yet certain what that program would be.

VII THE TOTEM RETRIEVAL PROGRAM

The forces which led to the totem retrieval project 1967-1971 were complex, and involved both underlying causes, which made some type of action inevitable, and immediate causes, which determined the direction of the movement. One underlying cause, the desire of the Forest Service and the National Park Service to decide on a totem preservation program, has already been mentioned. Three other factors deserve attention as background.

The role of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and the Alaska Native Sisterhood in the movement has already been mentioned briefly. The Alaska Native Brotherhood was founded in 1912, as a fraternal organization of native Americans. It was organized into camps, like the Arctic Brotherhood, with "camp" officials, and also had a Grand President, a Grand Vice President, and a Treasurer. The Brotherhood was concerned with gaining equal rights for the Indians in regard to education, protection of civil rights, and abolition of native customs which stood in the way of attaining full equality. Philip Drucker has related its successes in attaining these objectives, which is of interest in itself but does not concern our story. It did, as time went on, play an increasingly important part in the restoration of American Antiquities.

Both William Paul, Sr. and Frank Peratrovich, leaders of the ANB, were deeply interested in the totem pole project. They worked with the native village councils to make agreements for the placing of totems in parks, and secured for Archbold and Forrest knowledge of the ownership of poles. By the 1960's the Forest Service worked through the ANB and its feminine counterpart, the Alaska Native Sisterhood, in matters relating to ownership and disposal of poles. The organization became, as time went on,

an increasingly powerful and selfconscious voice for the Indians.

Second, the Alaska State Museum became a more potent force than it had been in the past. Formerly a part of the Education Department, it became attached to the Governor's office. A new Director, Mrs. Jane Wallen, brought to the task energy, enthusiasm, and dedication. Her desire to preserve Indian art of the past was coupled with a desire to keep Indian art in Alaska. This idea had existed before; Charles Flory and Charles Bunnell had both expressed dislike of the fact that many of Alaska's antiquities ended up in museums in the "lower 48". But statehood brought new support to this feeling; with the Centennial, each city established a museum and library, and general enthusiasm rose among Alaskans. Organizations like the Tongass Historical Society in Ketchikan lent support to the ideals of the Forest Service, Park Service, and the ANB.

There also developed during this time a change in ideas regarding the value of totems and with it new ideas for preservation and display.

Early in the movement to preserve Alaskan totems and artifacts, the objectives had been ethnological and cultural. Now a new trend developed, that of regarding the totems and other artifacts as works of art of intrinsic value for the art student, as well as for the archeologist and the anthropologist. The totemic carving came to be regarded as a "lost heritage" in the sense that the original motivation, cultural conventions, and inspiration which had created the art were gone, no matter how great the technical skill of restoration or duplication. In essence this meant, first, the belief that interpretation of the totems was work for the professional art scholar, not the administrator in charge of interpretive programs; second, that reproductions had no place in interpreting totemic art; and third, that displays should be in museums, where art students could study the totems under controlled conditions, rather than in outdoor displays.

At its best, art scholars like Viola Garfield and Erna Gunther brought to the Forest Service and Park Service the kind of professional guidance the agencies needed; at worst, this philosophy brought with it a sort of exclusiveness, or elitism, similar to that of some factions of the wilderness elite in recreation, and as difficult for the Forest Service to deal with.

This is background. In the late 1960's two events occurred which brought about a totem retrieval project. One was the heavy handed attempt of the University of California at Los Angeles to secure some totems; the other, the vitriolic attacks of Katherine Kuh, art editor of the Saturday Review.

In 1964 George Kennedy, of the Institute of Geophysics, University of California at Los Angeles, traveled to Alaska. On his return, he wrote to Regional Forester W. H. Johnson about the possibility of collecting some of the decayed totems on Cat Island for the Ethnic Arts Collection at UCLA. Johnson cited the American Antiquities Act, and sent him six copies of application forms for a collector's permit. He suggested that he write to Edward Keithahn, Director of the State Museum, and that he get in touch with the Tongass Historical Society, Ketchikan, and with L. J. Rowinski, Director of the Museum, University of Alaska. He should, Johnson wrote, also see the Tlingit Indians who owned the poles, and suggested John Wallace, the former totem carver.

About a year later, Franklin Murphy, Chancellor of UCLA talked over the project with Associate Forester A. W. Greeley. Murphy wanted to obtain seven poles from Old Kasaan, five from Village Island, and five from Tongass Island to take to UCLA and exhibit or display them. Greeley thought the project worthwhile, but asked him to work through the state museum "so that the people of Alaska would feel that they were participating

in the project rather than being left out of it". Murphy traveled to Alaska, and on his return wrote to Johnson asking for authority to take the poles. He wrote that the University of Alaska had better specimens already (in this he was in error), but that UCLA was willing to become associated with them. The only objections, he wrote, were possible belief on the part of "one or two persons in Ketchikan" that the poles were tourist attractions, a notion which he considered to be nonsense.

Murphy completely misjudged the Alaska situation. Although Johnson had suggested that he correspond with Keithahn, Forrest, Rowinski, and Wallace, he did not do so. In 1966 UCLA sent an application for a permit under the American Antiquities Act. Supervisor G. W. Van Gilst, meantime, got in touch with the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Alaska Native Sisterhood, and the Tongass Historical Society, and presented the UCLA plan. The plan met with strong hostility. Owners of the poles objected to their leaving Alaska, though they had no objection to their being placed in Ketchikan.

Members expressed the hope that community interest could be roused for a preservation project; but the community preferred to work through the Tongass Historical Society. The Tongass Historical Society was also opposed to the removal of the poles, as was the Curator of the State Museum, Edward Keithahn.

Opposition to the California "raid" grew. John Daly of the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce informed the Alaska delegation to Congress, Senators Gruening and Bartlett and Delegate Rivers, that the Chamber of Commerce was strongly opposed to the removal of the poles. The ANB, he wrote, was for a program of preservation, but not removal. The Alaskan congressmen also raised objections.

Johnson wrote to Murphy, informing him of the opposition, and suggesting that Murphy work through local groups, representing the owners of the

poles, including Dennis Demmert for the ANB and Mrs. D. Newman for the ANS. He promised to review the application after Murphy had got in touch with local groups. The University compounded its folly by offering the ANB \$5000 per pole. The letter was not answered.

The UCLA/^{fiasco} did not get the university the poles that they desired, but it did speed up consideration of means for preserving the poles and keeping them in Alaska. Had the university followed the advice of Greeley and Johnson in working through local groups, they might have succeeded in their project.

Agitators have always played an important part in historical causation. In the past, they played important roles in Alaskan conservation: Miss M. F. Abbott, in sparking the Controller Bay controversy in 1911; Andrew Christensen, in his 150 page indictment seeking abolition of the Chugach National Forest; and John M. Holzworth, in his proposal to make Admiralty Island the biggest zoo on earth. Between 1946 and 1967, Katherine Kuh, Art Editor of the Saturday Review, was something of a thorn in the side of the Forest Service.

Mrs. Kuh, a graduate of Vassar and the University of Chicago, taught art for adult classes for a time, then served on the staff of the Chicago Art Institute for a number of years, spending her last years there as curator of modern painting and sculpture. She joined the staff of the Saturday Review as art editor in 1959. In 1941 she had visited Alaska, examining the totem poles and community house at Klukwan. In 1946 the Office of Indian Affairs commissioned her to make a field examination and report on Indian carving in Alaska. In the Saturday Review of October 22, 1966, in an article entitled "Alaska's Vanishing Art", she asked for action to save the totems and other remains in Alaska. In this article, she was highly critical of the Forest Service CCC program, writing:

"Some twenty-odd years ago, the Forest Service, without benefit of archeological or anthropological advice, instituted a program in which the local Civilian Conservation Corps undertook to rehabilitate--but, alas, more often to dismember and copy--old poles in Ketchikan, Wrangell, Sitka, Kasaan, Klawock, and Hydaburg."

Not only the Forest Service but also the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service were criticized. A few months later, on March 25, 1967, in a Saturday Review article entitled "Alaskan Art in Peril", she repeated her charges against the government agencies.

Mrs. Kuh's articles can be viewed on three levels. As a call to action they embraced an idea that few, in Alaska or elsewhere, could disagree with--the need to preserve native American art. As a pronouncement of her own views as an art scholar and critic, they reveal her as belonging to the "purist" school; that is, one who holds the "zero population growth" viewpoint that only the original works of art were of value, and that reproductions were of no account; that primitive art is for the few, rather than for the many; and that museum displays are vastly preferable to open air exhibits. Evaluation of art is a matter of de gustibus, but it should be noted that her evaluation of the CCC work differs from that of other qualified individuals such as William Paul, Sr., Linn Forrest, Frank Been, Viola Garfield, and Wilson Duff.

The articles were written as propaganda; as scholarship, they were sadly lacking. Mrs. Kuh had made no effort to talk with the men charged with responsibility for the work; she did not see Linn Forrest, B. F. Heintzleman, or W. H. Johnson, who could have explained the work and Forest Service objectives to her. The articles have numerous factual inaccuracies. She states that the CCC dismembered the poles; actually, only the Seattle pole was dismembered, and this was done in Seattle, before the pole was shipped. Her statement that the Forest Service went ahead without archeological or anthropological aid is not strictly true.

Heintzleman sought such aid from within the agencies involved in the program, but could not get it, and finally hired Viola Garfield of the Anthropology Department of the University of Washington on a part time basis. In 1941 Mrs. Kuh wrote to Claude Hirst of the CIA stating that the deteriorated poles at Sitka were burned; this was not true; they were stored. In her 1966 article, she wrote "No one in the U. S. Park Service Office in Juneau could explain, or indeed had ever heard of Old Kasaan". Though Old Kasaan was abandoned by the NPS in 1954, it seems incredible that the Service was ignorant of its existence. Her figures for the cost of the CCC program were inaccurate. She stated that the efforts of UCLA to obtain totems were "discouraged" by the Forest Service; the record shows that this simply was not so. She showed no knowledge of the economics of preservation. Her writing exhibits a lack of scholarship, a search for scapegoats, and a tendency toward self deception.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service did not correct the Saturday Review articles; or, if letters of correction were written, they were not published in the Saturday Review. Several things may explain this. The Saturday Review did not arrive in Juneau until about two weeks after it appeared on the stands in the "lower 48", and although Regional Forester Johnson was notified by the Chief Forester of its publication, he did not read the articles immediately. Second, it is possible that the Forest Service was unaware of the impact of the articles on the general public. Whatever the cause, though the material was available in Forest Service files for a refutation, the Service made no answer and got an undeserved black eye.

However, the articles did stir up renewed interest in totem preservation. Howard Johnson in 1966 and 1967 consulted with Erna Gunther of the Anthropology Department of the University of Washington on totem history

and preservation. By 1967, on the advice of Joe Clark of the Forest Products Laboratory, the Forest Service clarified its ideas on preservation. Clark said that spraying the poles, which the Forest Service had considered, was no protection against internal decay. Clark recommended that the poles be taken down, wrapped in plastic, and fumigated by having holes bored into them and liquid fumigant poured in to kill the fungi. They should then be dried out and treated with water repellent penta chlorophenol solution. At Hazelton, B.C, the cost for totem poles undergoing such treatment was \$650 per pole; in the United States, Clark estimated, it would be \$750. In the Ketchikan area, the Tongass Historical Society and the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce held conversations with Supervisor Rehfeld and Recreation Director Paul Beck on plans for totem management and protection. The State of Alaska in 1966 passed an Antiquities Act to protect artifacts on state lands.

Meantime, Mrs. Udall, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, had read the Kuh articles and asked her husband to take action. The articles were as critical of the Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs as of the Forest Service. Udall in turn referred the matter to under Secretary Luce. Luce asked George A. Hall, of the National Park Service in Alaska, to take some action; and Hall felt that a joint meeting of all the persons concerned would be valuable for the exchange of ideas. A Conference on Southeast Alaska Native Artifacts and Monuments was held in Juneau July 13-14, 1967.

The meeting was an assembly of talents. Presided over by George Hall, it included Jane Wallen and Keith Hogan of the Alaska State Museum; Dr. Erna Gunther of the University of Washington and the University of Alaska; Bill Holm, art historian, from the University of Washington; Dr. Walter Soboleff representing the Alaska Native Brotherhood; George Federoff of the Department of the Interior; Wilson Duff of the University of British Columbia, who had been connected with that province's work in totem restoration; Charles Muskovitch of the University of California; Raymond Geerdes of the National Park Service; Carl Heinmiller of Alaska Indian Arts, Inc.; Tom Brown of the Ketchikan office and Jack Culbreath of the Juneau office represented the Forest Service.

The meeting was lengthy and presented a variety of views. These included the question of preservation in place or removal to a central location adjacent to existing localities; reproduction of poles and training of carvers; techniques of preservation; determination of ownership; the extent of Indian involvement in the project; the roles of governmental agencies and of the State Museum in the matter. There were divergent views, freely expressed. Eventually, some concensus was reached on a course of action. This involved a physical inventory of the poles in isolated areas in order to examine them and to see their condition, and to determine their ownership and history. With facts established, preventive techniques could be studied for preservation of the poles. It was agreed that the State Museum would be a central clearing house for action and for preservation of data; and that the Forest Service would play a major part in the inventory and in development of preservative techniques. The problem of funding the project remained the major obstacle.

During the summer and fall of 1967 work got under way on the inventory.

Jane Wallen and Keith Bogan, a former museum director, traveled in August to the Ketchikan area, exploring Old Kasaan with Paul Beck of the Ketchikan USFS office; and later museum staff members visited Village Island, Tongass Island, Hydaburg, and Klawock, collecting records and photographs. Erna Gunther made a study of literature, photographs, and history of the poles as a collaborator of the Forest Service. In July, 1967, the Alaska State Council on Arts held a conference and discussed the project. Samuel Surratt, an archivist from the Smithsonian Institution, visited the museum and indicated interest in the project on the part of the Smithsonian. In October 1967, evidence of citizen interest was displayed when the Alaska Loggers Association contributed \$1500 to the project. In November 1967, a second totem conference was held in Anchorage. At that meeting the field survey was discussed, procedures for the field inventory and retrieval were developed, and George Roskie of the Forest Service stated that the Forest Service would budget \$37,000 for the retrieval of totems in abandoned villages. During the fall, Mrs. Wallen visited Polly Sargent and Mary MacKenzie at Hazelton, B.C. to discuss the British Columbia project at Skeena.

During 1968, the plans were further advanced. The Regional Solicitor for the National Park Service discussed pole ownership with Regional Forester Johnson, and agreement was made that if the poles were abandoned and no owners were found, the poles might be considered abandoned under the American Antiquities Act. Mrs. Wallen traveled to Washington and asked the Smithsonian Institution to act as cosponsor for grant requests; Joe Clark was brought into the project as an advisor on preservative techniques, and Wilson Duff, of the University of British Columbia, as an advisor on retrieval techniques and aesthetic qualities. In 1968, a three man team

from the Park Service made some independent surveys. In September 1968, Mrs. Mary Hale of the Alaska State Council on the Arts met with the Smithsonian officials to discuss the project, and the Council formally requested the Governor to make the State Museum an office for totem restoration and preservation.

During the spring of 1969, final plans were worked out. Barney Coster, Supervisor of the Southern Division, worked out with Mrs. Wallen field plans and methods for obtaining permission from the Indians to move the totems. In June 1969, a formal agreement was reached between the Governor's office and the Alaska Native Brotherhood concerning the relocation of poles and the building of a cultural center, by the state, to house them. The plan was for the better poles to be brought in to Ketchikan to be dried and to have preservative techniques applied to them. This part of the project was to be funded by the Forest Service, which ultimately committed \$50,000 to the project. The city of Ketchikan was to provide a building site in a central location, and the state was to build a cultural center to house the poles, and in which Indians could study and practice their native handicrafts. The work was to be carried out by the State Museum, with Joe Clark as technical advisor and Wilson Duff as collaborator. The ANB and ANS were to be involved in an advisory capacity. Walter Soboleff, President of the Grand Camp, ANB, strongly approved the effort; and William Paul, Sr., formally gave permission, through his ancestral titles, for the removal of poles from Tongass Island, Klinkwan, and other areas.

Between June and October 1969, Jane Wallen, Wilson Duff, and Joe Clark made a detailed field survey. In early June they conferred with Regional Forester Johnson, Barney Coster, Branch Chief in charge of Lands and Recreation, and Richard Wilkie, Forest Engineer. They agreed to carry on negotiations regarding ownership with the heads of clans. Walter Soboleff

furnished them with letters of introduction. They chartered the Hiawatha, and between June 10 and June 13 examined Old Kasaan, New Kasaan, Totem Bight, and Saxman. They visited Cape Fox Village, Tongass Island, and Pennock Island June 14-16; met with the Tongass Historical Society, and then traveled to Klawock, Klinkwan, Hydaburg. They then had meetings with the ANB and traveled on to Wrangell and then to Sitka.

The party found about forty-four poles left that were worth salvaging. These were the poles not considered worth saving in 1939-1941, but which were now considered worth retrieving. The poles, Wilson wrote in his report, were extremely fragile, so that there was need for immediate action. They needed to be placed in a controlled environment. Duff recommended that they be retrieved, put under shelter, dried, and treated. Ownership should be traced through the ANB. Meantime, the totem areas, which might contain archeological finds, should be given special status by the Forest Service. These areas included Tongass Island, Cape Fox, Howkan, Klinkwan, Koianglas, Sukkwan, Kaigan, Old Wrangell, Tuxekan, and Tebenkot Bay.

During 1970 and 1971, the program got under way. Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel, and Representative Howard Pollock, strongly supported the Forest Service request for funds. During 1970 and 1971, the totems were removed by crews of the Forest Service; the work was extremely delicate, since the poles were fragile. The poles were taken to Ketchikan, which had been selected as the site of a cultural center. Clark extended his work to include treatment of the poles in the existing totem parks, and treatment of the Sitka poles and city owned poles, such as the Chief Johnson pole in Ketchikan and the Old Witch totem at Juneau. Plans were made also to rebuild Chief Shakes house, to set up a display and cultural center in Ketchikan, and to develop carving classes.

However, though the totem retrieval project was carried into completion,

the plans for display and encouragement of the arts and crafts were not. The state legislature was unable to fund the cultural and display center during the fiscal year. Meantime, the project lost its leader. Mrs. Wallen, who had headed the project, married Dennis Demmert, Ketchikan leader of the ANB, and went to Harvard with him. At this writing, the totems remain in warehouses on the Ketchikan water front. The typical Alaskan pattern of "boom and bust", activity and then stagnation, has been followed in this effort; though, perhaps, the momentum now engendered will carry it on.

In historical perspective, the record of the Forest Service in the preservation and restoration of Alaskan totems has been highly praiseworthy. The organization vitalized the Antiquities Act, utilizing it to protect key areas and resources. Their achievements during the 1930's resulted in the preservation of the best of the existing poles and the copying of others; and the collection of a large store of history and folklore. The totem retrieval program of the present was almost entirely financed by the Forest Service, which also supplied the technical knowledge for preservation. At present, the Forest Service has under examination all potential archeological sites, which are preserved from other use pending their examination by professional archeologists. The records as whole stand as a tribute to inter agency cooperation, involving governmental and state agencies and civic and guild groups.

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II Old Kasaan and Sitka National Monuments

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III Cooperation and Planning

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IV Sitka National Monument

Records of CCC Work, 1933-42, R-10, Box 371 and 372, RG 95, National Archives; National Park Service, Central Classified Files, 1933-48, Scotts Bluff-Sitka, Acc. 2384 and 2386, RG 79, National Archives; and Sitka National Monument, Historical Files, provided most of this material. Taped interviews with Linn Forrest were also used.

VI Interim Period, 1946-1956

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VII The Totem Retrieval Program

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U.S.F.S., Juneau. Katherine Kuh would not reveal the sources of her information, in response to letters, and refused to be interviewed in New York in December 1971. The UCLA correspondence was located in the Ketchikan office totem files. Wood preservation is dealt with in detail in the Juneau Office Historical Files. Through the kindness of Mrs. Lockhart of the Alaska State Museum, I was able to examine the Jane Wallen (Demmert) correspondence 1968-69. Two publications of the Alaska State Museum: Jane Wallen, Wilson Duff, and Joe Clark, "Development of a Promotion Effort" and Wilson Duff (ed.), Jane Wallen, and Joe Clark, Totem Pole Survey of Southeast Alaska: Report of Field Survey and Follow up June-October 1969, were useful. Also valuable was the Alaska Council on Arts, Conference on Southeast Alaska Native Artifacts and Monuments, a copy of which is in the U.S.F.S. historical files, Juneau.

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PREFACE

The story begins with Forest Service activity in regard to preservation of the totem poles. The material on the totems previous to Forest Service activity is voluminous, but is chiefly of artistic, ethnological, or archeological concern. Because of its relationship to the Forest Service activity, however, one collection should be mentioned. This is the John Green Brady papers from Yale University. In this study I utilized the microfilm copies of his official letters through the courtesy of Ted Hinkley, Professor of History, San Jose State College. His papers for 1902-1904 give a detailed description of the location of the poles taken to the World's Fair and their later return to Sitka. Listed are some of the pertinent letters, and some other material.

- 1 2/13/02, Sheldon Jackson to Brady. Suggests ex-governor Headly as good man to put in charge of exhibit.
- 2 9/30/03, Brady to Robert Ryan, Ass't. Sec. of the Interior. Visited west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Got poles at Shakan, Klawak, Klin-Kwan. "Tried to get John Barnovich of Kasaan into giving house and three large totems to government in return for trip for himself and wife to Saint Louis Fair. He will help construct building. Near Ketchikan got large house with inner uprights. Also life size bear of Yes Bay." Tsimshian natives think it better to construct new than to tear down and reconstruct old house.
- 3 10/14/03, Brady to Henry E. Reed, Director of Exposition, Lewis and Clark Centennial. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for Alaska exhibit St. Louis.
- 4 11/20/03, Brady to Thos. Ryan. On collection of poles at Tuxekan, Howkan, Kasaan (house and poles) etc. Will pay natives to rehabilitate them.

- 5 11/27/03, Brady to Theodore Richardson. Gathering totems on west side Prince of Wales Island. 15 good totems, one Hydah house, one canoe from Klawak. Will ship to Seattle.
- 6 1903 (n. d.) Ted Hinckley interview with Hugh Brady, Seattle, on 1903 work. Brady helped collect totems for Captain Kilgore. He and captain good friends. Poles were cleaned at Brady mill. When they were returned to Sitka photographer Merrill assisted in arranging them in park.
- 7 4/7/05, Brady to Thos. Ryan. Son-I-Hat plans on transportation to fair. Will get relics for us.
- 8 9/4/05, Brady to Thos. Ryan. Son-I-Hat of Kasaan will give Brady remains of an old house and totem in front for government park, Indian River. Will mark pole with history, folklore tale, donor's name in metal. Pole 60' high, base 4', top 11". Good shape. Cleaned, and some decay removed, restored by native carvers. Canoe also given by Son-I-Hat. Poles to Indian Point from mill and erected. Tried to get Village Island poles, but couldn't get claimants together. Had collected at Shakan, Klawock, Howkan, Klinkwan, Kasaan, using revenue cutter Rush. Poles now property district of Alaska. Some decayed poles sold in states. Need to reserve all can see at Kasaan "as an example of the old life of the natives". Also Tukikan.
- 9 6/17/05, Brady to George Vitothsie, Howkan. At Howkan Brady saw totem pole that was split. Disliked seeing it destroyed, so bolted together.
- 10 9/6/05, On library petition to preserve the village at Kasaan. Will preserve at Indian River.
- 11 10/28/05, Brady to Thos. Ryan. Supports American Library Association petition on Old Kasaan preservation. Keep collection intact.

PART I

A CREATION OF SITKA AND OLD KASAAK NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Introduction:

The following documents deal with the creation of Sitka and Old Kasaan National Monuments, under the American Antiquities Act. To put this material in perspective, here is some background information.

On April 2, 1890, the Governor of Alaska recommended that certain parcels of land in Sitka, Wrangell, and other cities be set aside for public use. Among those recommended was the site of the old Indian village, where the "Battle of Sitka" was won by the Russians in 1804. On June 19, 1890, Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble recommended creation on that site of a public park, and on June 21, 1890, President Harrison made such a proclamation.¹

The latter years of the nineteenth century saw a growing interest in collecting and preserving Indian artifacts. Searchers and scholars included members of the U. S. Navy, Army officers, representatives of the Smithsonian Institution, and Presbyterian missionaries led by Sheldon Jackson. Governor John Brady was among these. In 1904 he collected totem poles for the St. Louis World's Fair, returning the poles to Alaska and placing them in the Sitka public park. He also recommended, in one letter, that some type of protection be extended to Old Kasaan and to Tuxiikan. W. A. Langille, Forest Supervisor of the Alaska district, was certainly well aware of these ideas.²

In 1906 the American Antiquities Act was passed. This authorized the President to set up National Monuments in order to protect areas of unique scientific or historic values. The potentialities of this act for protecting Indian totems and other relics were seen at once.

SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT Chronology

Location of documents abbreviated as follows:

- **National Archives. RG 79, Monuments, Sitka, 1910-32, box 603
- * LF Boundaries, Pongass (A) Sitka N. Monument, F.S. Records, Alaska Reg., box 21583, Federal Records Center, Seattle
- # Documents to be found in both locations

Documentation as follows: Source, date, letter, contents

- 1 ** 11/10/1908, W. A. Langille, "On a Proposed National Monument at Sitka, Alaska." Maps, description, and formal recommendation that a National Monument be created on site.
- 2 ** 11/10/1908, W. A. Langille to Camp 6, Arctic Brotherhood, Sitka; acting on your verbal request, am sending copy of National Monument law, reports, sketches, and map.
- 3 * 11/10/1908, W. A. Langille to E. W. Merrill (Merrill was a famed Sitka photographer); thanks Merrill for aid in photographing area.
- 4 - 11/16/1908, E. Otis Smith, Recorder, Arctic Brotherhood, Sitka Post 6, to Langille; Camp has prepared petition, and Smith sends for Langille endorsement. Thanks Langille for aid.
- 5 * 11/19/1908, W. A. Langille, "Report on Agricultural Settlement. Nicholas Haley"; report on Haley claim in one corner of monument; W. A. L. regards it as invalid.
- 6 12/23/1908, W. A. Langille to District Forester E. T. Allen (Portland); encloses petition and report on monument. Allen in a note transmitting it to the Forester, indicates his approval.
- 7 * 1/15/10, Langille to District Forester; on fact Haley claim is invalid.
- 8 * 1/31/1910, Charles Flory, Acting District Forester, to Langille; is area in National Forest? Wants copy Harrison proclamation.

- 9 * 2/9/10, Langille to District Forester; area in Sitka Elimination, out of N.F.; idea came before Baranof Island added to N.F. Called attention of Gov. Clark to project.
- 10 * 2/15/1910, Langille to District Forester; saw Gov. Clark; he approves National Monument.
- 11 # 3/5/1910, James Wilson, Sec. of Ag. to Sec. of Int. Encloses petitions and Langille's photos. Asks National Monument status.
- 12 ** 3/19/1910, R. A. Ballinger, Sec. of Int. to Sec. of Ag. Recommends Sitka National Monument.
- 13 # 3/23/1910, Proclamation of Monument by President Taft.

Documentation as follows: source, date, letter, contents

U- Uses-Arch., exp. petroglyphs, mummies, Box 48458, FS Records, Alaska Region, Federal Records Center, Seattle; 8/18/1906, Richard Dorwalt to W. A. Langille, Supervisor; discovered prehistoric monuments at Shipley Bay, map enclosed.

Research Compilation File, RG 95, National Archives, F. E. Olmsted, The Alexander Archipelago National Forest, 1906, 45-6. This was an inspection report on the forest by the Chief of Reserve Boundaries. Refers to Langille's recommendations of protection for protection of Old Kasaan and Tuxikan totems, and deals with legal questions of ownership.

Oct. 26, 1906,
Ibid../Olmsted Report, Appendix, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to Secretary of the Interior, Need of action to preserve totems. Asks advice.

1907, H. W. Krieger, "Archeological and Ethnological Studies in Southeast Alaska", Exploration and Field Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1926 (Smithsonian Misc. Coll., V.78, No. 7: Washington, 1927), 174. Krieger states that a withdrawal of Old Kasaan, without National Monument status, occurred in 1907. Have found no evidence to support this so far, and this statement is probably an error.

Juneau R.O. Historical File, Log of the Tahn, 1909-1917; some isolated items, especially entry for May 15, 1909, on restoring drifting totem to proper place.

Special Collections, University of Oregon (copy in R.O. Historical File. Juneau), July-September 1909. Alaska Diary of Fred Ames, July-September, 1909. Notations on totems in entries of July 9, 19, 24, 25, 26, and September 13. Drawings.

- 7 Juneau R.O. Old Kasaan File, 6/30/13, Alaska Cruise Club petition for Old Kasaan National Monument, Ulary E. Hart, Pres. and signatories. Referred to Commissioner, GLO by Adolph C. Miller, Ass't. to the Secretary of the Interior, 10/28/13.
- 8 Ibid., 12/1/14, George Cecil, Reg. Forester, Dist. 6, to W. G. Weigle, Supervisor. Refers to Smith's reconnaissance report Sept. 1914, page 27, which recommends that the Service take steps to preserve and protect "the exquisite specimens of native art in the totem pole & house construction" at Old Kasaan. Cecil in sympathy; wants Weigle's recommendations. Suggests small tract as National Monument. Alternative, move poles to Sitka. If left at Old Kasaan, suggests cement bases.
- 9 Ibid., 12/8/14, W.G. Weigle, Supervisor, to Cecil. Talked over with Mr. Lewis, Special Agent, D.I. At time thought best to take poles to Sitka, but buildings not well enough preserved to move, so recommends National Monument. Appropriation to cement bases.
- 10 Juneau R.O. Lincoln Pole File, 2/9/1950, George Drake to B. F. Heintzleman, 1914 story on origin of Lincoln pole.
- 11 Juneau R.O. Old Kasaan File, 1/28/15, W. G. Weigle ; Survey of Old Kasaan N.M. Manuments, description & blueprint.
- 12 Ibid., 2/12/15, Weigle to Cecil; encloses report, map of Old Kasaan, and Cruise Club petition; copy to Lewis, G.L.O. J. A. Moore, G.L.O. made inspection 1/28/15. Copy to Moore. Describes village. Estimates was occupied about 75 years. 50 poles, one fine, 5 good, others poor "consisting simply of a round log with a carved eagle or bear attached to the top of the pole", 8 buildings, 8 graves; description of buildings & interiors. Moore and Weigle agreed desirable to set aside as N.M; need for \$5000 to repair, repair work to be carried on by natives; also superior poles in Tuxekan, Mary's Island, Tongass Is. should be brought to Old Kasaan.

- 13 Ibid., 2/26/15, Memo from division of Lands, Portland R.O. need of protection if National Monument set up.
- 14 Ibid., 3/9/15, H. S. Graves, Forester, to Chas Walcott, Secretary of Smithsonian; copy of Weigle report, map; recommends 38.3 acre National Monument; would like Walcott's suggestions.
- 15 Ibid., 3/26/15, Walcott to Graves; acknowledges letter; highly desirable to set up N.M. Recommends one or two native custodians to help preserve, collect, native traditions.
- 16 Ibid., 4/12/15, A. F. Potter, Ass't. Forester, to Cecil, District Forester; Congress unlikely to appropriate \$5000 for protection. Will have to come out of regular allotment. If established, will have to administer & protect N.M.
- 17 Yale University, Stirling Memorial Library, box 13, 7/18/1915 to 9/23/1915, Henry Solon Graves papers; Trip to Alaska; has several references to totem poles, esp. July 25, July 28, July 29, Aug. 2, Aug. 3.
- 18 Juneau, R. O. Old Kasaan File; 2/2/16, A. Christensen, Chief, Field Division, G.L.O. to Commissioner, G.L.O.; favors recommendation for Old Kasaan N.M.
- 19 Ibid., 2/18/16, Clay Tallman, Commissioner, G.L.O. to Sec. of Interior; encloses Christensen and Moore reports, Cruise Club petition; supports, but get D.A. recommendation.
- 20 Ibid., 3/29/16, Andrius A. Jones, Acting Sec. Int. to Sec. of A.; transmits commissioner's letter.
- 21 Ibid., 4/3/16, B. L. Wheeler, National Forest Examiner, "Memorandum" ; summarizes actions and reports. Recommends N.M. even if no special appropriation to curb vandalism.

- 22 Ibid., 4/8/16, D. F. Houston, Sec. of Ag. to Sec of Int.; acknowledges letter of 3/29; agreement between Interior, Agriculture on desirability of N.M. Need funds--is being taken up with Delegate from Alaska and hope Congress will respond.
- 23 Ibid., 4/8/16, H. S. Graves, Chief Forester to Delegate James Wickersham; summarizes Weigle report and recommendations; asks support for \$5000 to restore buildings; transport and reerect totems taken away from site.
- 24 Ibid., 4/12/16, Wickersham to Graves; sympathy with matters; suggests putting request in FY budget, not special bill.
- 25 Ibid., 4/15/16, Graves to Wickersham; appreciates letter; will put item in FY estimates for next year. Will see secretary on this.
- 26 Ibid., 9/30/16, Sec. Houston (A.) to Sec. of Interior; transmits draft of proclamation for Old Kasaan N.M. under Sec. 2 Act of June 8, 1906 (34 stat 225).
- 27 Ibid., 10/25/16, Copy of Proclamation of Old Kasaan N. M. by Woodrow Wilson within Tongass N.F. "The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation and protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.
- 28 Ibid., 10/30/16, News item on creation of Monument.
- 29 Ibid., 12/7/16, James B. Adams, Assistant Forester to District Forester. Need for special appropriation to restore, maintain, structures. Forester feels can't get it in FY 1918 Appropriation Act. Will ask for it in FY 1919. Wants report on character, amount of expenses. Supervisor can make minor repairs out of GE or improvement fund.

- 30 Ibid., 2/3/17, H. S. Graves to Edward H. Hall, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. On proclamation and value of National Monument.
- 31 Ibid., 3/14/17, C. T. Gardner, Forest Ranger. Memorandum fire damage to monument.
- 32 Ibid., 3/17/17, J. M. Wyckoff to Forest Supervisor Weigle. On damage by fire. Sends photos of damage. Can't determine date of fire, other than summer, 1915.
- 33 Ibid., 8/22/17, George Cecil to Forester. Transmits above.
- 34 Ibid., 8/29/17, A. F. Potter, Acting Chief Forester to District Forester, Portland. Why wasn't fire damage reported before/ Washington out of touch with field force. Reason for protection gone. Will drop special appropriation request.
- 35 Ibid., 11/10/20, E. A. Sherman, Acting Forester to District Forester, Portland. Gov. Reggs criticized last of FS fire protection. Said fire this year. Need future status. Asks value of remaining monuments? Best disposition—i.e. take to another location? Should National Monument be revoked? If not, can someone act as caretaker? If so, what cost?
- 36 Ibid., 1/27/21, Charles H. Flory, District Forester to the Forester. Letter [11 pages long, and important] deals with not only Old Kasaan but other abandoned villages. Description of villages, construction. History of settlements. Types of relics left.

Indians gone to towns, canneries. Abandoned old, and at time little consideration for historic, archeological values. Belongings left, contents looted. "Vicious thieving" of house contents, totem poles. Removable things mostly gone.

Also effect of weather—decay at points, lichen, moss—devils-club, etc.

Need to save what is left. Possibly several hundred poles worth salvage in Tongass, but scattered, isolated, resulting in continuous vandalism. Not practical to set in concrete. No caretakers because no visitation.

Describes Kasaan totems and houses. Suggests:

- 1 Native relics should remain in territory.
- 2 Consider native rights. Should receive "consideration and assistance in preserving to his posterity the monuments of his forefathers."
- 3 Material enough, totems, house posts, etc. to erect monument.
- 4 Suggests Sitka as site. Remaining Indian effects be gathered, native village constructed on shore, Sitka.
- 5 Cooperative venture—NPS, FS, Alaska Historical Society, Governor, Smithsonian. Navy transportation.
- 6 Preservative treatment, painting by artist, erection of building. Suggests Sitka caretaker. Cost estimate \$10,000 if navy provides transportation.

- 37 Ibid., 1/15/21, John R. Swanton, Smithsonian, to Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Smithsonian. Flory report good, recommendations excellent. Suggests two National Parks at Sitka for Tlingit, one at Kasaan for Haida. Need money. Keep Haida, Tlingit poles separate. Photograph, label, name individual erecting pole, meaning of carving. Use Louis Shatridge, Tlingit, now at U. of Pennsylvania.
- 38 Ibid., 2/17/21, J. Walter Fewkes, Chief, Smithsonian, to L. F. Kneipp, Assistant Forester. Interested in Flory report. Asked Dr. Swanton advice. Need accurate labeling, photos of totems before removal. Ask Louis Shatridge information. If poles removed, put removal in Charge of competent ethnologist.

PART II: THE FOREST SERVICE AND TOTEM POLES, 1910-1933

This selection of documents begins with the creation of the two National Monuments in 1910 and 1916 respectively. It ends with two events occurring in 1933 which were important from the standpoint of preserving Indian antiquities. One was the transfer act of 1933, which placed administration of Old Kasaan in the hands of the National Park Service; another was the work relief (CCC and WPA) programs of the 1930's, one of whose objectives was the preservation and restoration of American antiquities. Although Sitka National Monument was not under Forest Service jurisdiction, some documents relating to its administration are included for the sake of continuity. Also for the sake of continuity, the archeological studies are continued through the 1930's. Organization is as follows:

SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1910-1922, and SUMMARY STATEMENT
OLD KASAAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, 1916-1933
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE ON TOTEMS AND AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES 1916-1933
ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AND OBSERVATIONS 1916-1940.

A SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT Chronology 1910-1922

- 1 RG 79 Monument Shoshone Caves-Sitka-Tumpanogas, Box 603, N.A., 4/7/10, Gov. Walter Clark to Sec. of Interior, recommends creation of N.M. (he apparently was not aware monument was already in existence).
- 2 Ibid., 4/12/12, Delegate Wickersham to Sec. Interior, asks money for monument.
- 3 Ibid., 12/16/12, Arthur Shoup to Delegate Wickersham, asks money to repair totems, report by Special Agent G.L.O. asks \$4000.
- 4 Ibid., 4/27/13, W. J. Lewis, Field Agent, G.L.O. to A. Christensen, Chief, Field Division, G.L.O.; this is a field report at request of Christensen. Deals with origins of Monument; description with photos; public opinion; fact totems concave in back, so rot sets in; fire danger.
- 5 NPS Central Classified File 1933-49, National Monuments, Scotts Bluff-Sitka acc. 2384, N.A., 8/31/13, Arthur Shoup to J. W. Lewis, Special Agent; organization of park, needs of totems for paint, clear out underbrush, protect against vandalism; asks \$5000.
- 6 RG 79 Monument Shoshone Caves-Sitka-Tumpanogas box 603, N.A., 4/29/13, House Joint Memorial, Juneau, asks funds to repair, restore Sitka N.M.
- 7 Ibid., 4/20/14, Ass't to Sec. of Interior A. C. Miller to Wickersham, request for \$1500 to Congress.
- 8 Ibid., 4/30/14, A. G. Shoup to Andrew Christensen, Chief, Alaska Field Div. G.L.O.; need \$5000 to repair, paint, monuments over Russian graves.
- 9 Ibid., 5/13/1914, W. J. Lewis to A. Christensen, Langille and Shoup worked on monument survey--Shoup good man--public spirited --suggests him as supervisor, visitation--11,000 visits in two years.

Sitka Chronology 2

- 10 Ibid.. 5/20/14, A. Christensen to W. J. Lewis, no money available for supervisor. Shoup in charge of home for indigent Alaskans-- will give N.M. some protection.
- 11 Ibid., 8/26/1916, J. A. Moore, G.L.O. to Christensen, Alaska Road Commission repaired roads 1915. Need \$500 trail maintenance, \$750 totem repair, paint. Shoup looking after monument.
- 12 Ibid., 12/22/16, R. O. Marshall, NPS to A. Shoup; \$300 to Sitka N.M. : Shoup gets nominal fee of \$2 a month for custodial duties.
- 13 Ibid., 1/5/1917, Arthur Shoup to Marshall, NPS, glad to help; wired together weak totems.
- 14 Ibid., 1/31/17, James Cotter to Shoup; Shoup admitted as attorney to practice before Dept. of Interior, so disqualified as custodian; wants another suggestion.
- 15 Ibid., 1917 (n.d.) Shoup to Sup't., NPS (telegram) recommends Ross Read as Sup't of N.M.
- 16 Ibid., 7/20/1918, Gov. Thomas Riggs to Stephen Mather, NPS; Riggs recommends E. W. Merrill as Sup't. of N.M., totems need repair, care.
- 17 Ibid., 8/9/1918, Stephen Mather, NPS to Gov. Riggs, Sitka allotment \$1000.
- 18 Ibid., 4/13/1919, Gov. Thomas Riggs to Stephen Mather, F. C. Sheridan will repair totems.
- 19 Ibid.. 7/5/1919, E. W. Merrill to Director, NPS; painting monuments.
- 20 Ibid., 9.10/1922, Cammerer, NPS to Col. Steen, Alaska Road Commission; Merrill Custodian, \$12 per year, died; now Peter Trier-schield custodian at \$12 per year; he is also cemetery custodian.

Part II: The Forest Service and Totem Poles, 1910-1933

During the period from the creation of Sitka and Old Kasaan National Monuments to the Transfer Act of 1933 and the establishment of the CCC program, there were several important developments. Sitka National Monument remained under a custodial management in which the Alaska Road Commission played a major role. In regard to Old Kasaan, there were a series of investigations and several attempts to get money to move these poles to Sitka. Two archeological expeditions made reports on Old Kasaan and other Indian villages. The explorations of Frederica De Lagunda are included here for unity. In addition, the Forest Service made a series of examinations of old settlements in relation to the Indian Claims controversy.

A

SUMMARY STATEMENT

On April 1, 1922, the National Park Service and the Alaska Road Commission made an agreement which effectively put the Road Commission in charge of the National Monument. Peter Trierschiöld remained as custodian at a salary of \$12 per year. He served until 1937 and was succeeded by his son, Frank Trierschiöld, who served until 1940. The records for the fiscal years indicate small budgets and some repair work. Budgets ranged from a high of \$2952.57 in 1927 to a low of \$36.55 in 1923. These NPS and Road Service appropriations were supplemented by local funds. Records show the painting of totems from time to time, and some repair of damaged poles. In 1940 the first full time custodian, Ben Miller, was brought into the area from Glacier National Park. For a time, the Forest Service gave him space for his office. [From Sitka 101-2-7.02.3, Acc. 2385, RG 79, N. A., Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1927; Monthly Report, Sitka N.M. Feb. 8, 1940.

NOTES (See page 3)

- 1 John Brillhart, "Memorandum for the Files", on request from B. Frank Heintzleman for information on early history of Sitka National Monument, Oct. 5, 1948. Sitka National Monument, LP-Boundaries Tongass (A), FS Records, Alaska Region, Seattle Federal Records Center, box 21583.
- 2 Ted Hinckley, "Sheldon Jackson as a Preserver of Alaska's Native Culture", Pacific Historical Review XXXIII:4 (Nov., 1964), 411-424; and Morgan E. Sherwood, Exploration of Alaska (Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1965) are good sources. Mr. Hinckley has put his copies of the Brady papers at my disposal. Particularly important are Brady to Acting Secretary of the Interior Thomas Ryan, Sept. 30, 1903 and Sept. 4, 1905; and E. C. Richards to Ryan, Oct. 28, 1905.

B Totem POLE ACTIVITIES 1921-1938, GENERAL

Old Kasaan and Sitka Files, Historical Files, R. O. Juneau

1921

- 1 2/15/21, John R. Swanton to Dr. Fewkes, Smithsonian. Suggest Flory ideas be followed. Set up two parks, one of Haida, poles now at old Kasaan. Other, Sitka, of Tlingit. Photograph each pole before removal. Keep records.
- 2 2/17/21, Fewkes to B. L Kneipp, FS. On Flory report.
- 3 3/29/21, Stephen Mather, Director, NPS, to E. A. Sherman, FS. Conference with Kneipp and Cammerer. On transfer to Sitka. Need to preserve. Cost of transfer to Kitka \$10,000. Keep exhibits separate. Will support separate appropriations.
- 4 6/8/21, W. B. Greeley to Director, NPS. Agreement on transfer of totems to Sitka, cost of \$10,000. Find in correspondence material relative to sale to Ketchikan business men of poles. If ownership bona fide, sale validated. Delegate Sutherland will ask Congress for money. All parties, FS, Bureau of Ethnology, NPS on Flory recommendations. Lack of money obstacle. Suggests D. I. ask for \$10,000 support bill.
- 5 6/29/21, Stephen Mather to Wm. Greeley. Bill in Congress introduced by Delegath Sutherland to get \$10,000 for transfer of poles to Sitka.
- 6 6/30/21, Ray Headley, Acting Forester, to Director, NPS. Delegate Sutherland proposed bill.

1925

- 1 12/11/25, George Parks, Governor, to Charles Flory, sends copy of letter from Territorial Delegate Wickersham asking for National Monument on Tongass Island.
- 2 12/14/25, Flory to Wickersham. Tongass Village decaying rapidly. Inhabitants moved to Old Kasaan. Flory visited area in May 1924. Deserted. Old Houses down, no one around. Proposal to make village a N. M. not

advisable. Wickersham suggested FS fire guard there; this not practicable on economic grounds. Area has heavy rainfall, little fire danger. Is off steamer routes. No value to FS. Visitation apt to be light. If it were set up as N. M. would not be visited. Better plan to get all poles in central place. Wickersham report on Tongass Island indicated occupancy temporary--only about 20 years. No tradition of occupancy. If poles are moved would need money. Could FS get some from Smithsonian? Wrangell has good site for them.

1926

Record from Box 21588, Federal Records Center, Seattle.

- 1 6/1/26, E. A. Sherman to District Forester. On policy in regard to old villages. If abandoned revert to National Forest. Check rights of claimants, but reduce low priority work of FS.

1927

Records from Shoshone Caves, Sitka, Timpangos, Box 603, RG 79, N. A.

- 1 9/10/27, James Steese, Alaska Road Commission, to Director, NPS. Can ~~Howkan~~ poles be moved to Sitka? Has funds.
- 2 9/16/27. Stephen Mather to Steese. Interested in moving poles. But have Indians given permission?
- 3 9/25/27, Steese to Mather. Same subject.
- 4 11/1/27, Charles Hawkesworth to Gov. Parks. On moving poles.
- 5 12/22/27, Cammerer to A. E. DeMaray. Can move be financed with private funds?

1928

Record from Shoshone Caves, Sitka, Timpangos, Box 603, RG 79, N. A.

- 1 3/21/28, Gov. George Parks to DeMaray. American Legion poles bought for city ball park.

1932

Historical Files, Regional Office, Juneau

- 1 6/8/32, Charles Flory to the Forester. Refers to description of Old Kasaan in 1921 report. Continued deterioration.
- 2 6/16/32, Harry McCain, lawyer, Ketchikan, to Flory. On removal of totems from Old Kasaan by Robert Young. Included Skowl totem, and 4 small ones. Young brothers owners. Lease with merchant. Plan to move to Ketchikan, erect in front of market, keep 2 years. Presume no permit required.
- 3 6/21/32, Flory to McCain. If Young owner, can see no legal restriction.
- 4 7/7/32, McCain to Flory. Mack Peterson, Kasaan Village, asks McCain to notify Flory he plans to sell a totem at Kasaan owned by him. Has title.
- 5 7/26/32, Flory to Forester. Waterson of Smithsonian in 1922 spent some time rehabilitating artifacts, but value of village gone. Some Indians selling poles. 2 large, 2 small sold. Ownership bona fide, no objection made.

1933

From Historical Files, R. O., Juneau

- 1 4/25/33, R. Y. Stuart, Forester, Memorandum for Mr. Fechner, head, ECW program. Suggests possibility of handling ECW (CCC) work in Alaska on different basis than in lower 48. Small job allotment interior. Quota of 125 men should be upped to 325. Drawn from populous southern section. Towns scattered. Few have dep't. of Labor officials. FS has reputation and work projects on NF land. Project small crews. Suggests Regional Forester Flory handle all details of enrollment in Alaska including enrollment, determination of service, etc. using local relief agencies. Approved, Fechner, April 29, 1933 and by FDR May 5, 1933.

- 2 7/25/33, L. F. Kneipp to G. F. Allen, Bureau of Budget. On transfer order S 2, Exec. order 6116. National Monument now administered by FS. Most not extensively used by public. Present policy is to protect from vandalism. FS can best care for N. M. in National Forest.
- 3 8/4/33, DeMaray to Bailey, Bureau of Budget. Some N. M.'s under National Forest administration. Bandelier transfer 1932. Gila, Lava Bed, Tonto Walnut Canyon, Jewell Cave, Oregon Caves, Lehman Cave, Timpaganojos Cave.
- 4 8/22/33, L. F. Kneipp to Regional Forester. Show cause to prove superiority of FS management of N. M.
- 5 9/7/33, M. Merritt to Forester. In regard to Old Kasaan. Suggests withdrawal be vacated. If kept, keep under FS supervision.
- 6 12/3/33, Merritt to Forester. Alaska Road Commission says Old Kasaan to be administered by Interior. Transfer confirmed. Need to salvage totems.
- 7 12/3/33, Kneipp to Flory. Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations takes position act transfers all administration to Dep't. of Interior. Kneipp favors totem preservation. Major question that of Indian claimants.
- 8 12/3/33 [From Sitka N. M. Historical File] G. H. Skinner to Mr. Stirling. Records of totem poles shipped to Sitka N. M.

1934

From the Historical Files, R. O. Juneau

- 1 1/5/34, Flory to Forester. Refers to letter of 1/27/21. Describes situation. Now 13 additional years deterioration. Favors use of funds in Sutherland bill. Repeats former recommendations of pole placement in central place, Sitka or Juneau. Also would aid native employment.

From General Classified File, 1933-1937 National Monuments, Sitka-Scotts Bluff, Acc 2384, RG 79, N. A.

- 2 3/7/34, W. Holbrook to M. Merritt. Suggests ECW work in camp.
- 3 3/7/34, H. C. Bryant to Director NPS. Saw Merritt. In Sitka only part time custodian. Kasaan little to be salvaged. Some poles sold. Should shift them to Sitka. NPS should investigate.

From Sitka N. M. Historical Files

- 4 3/7/34, Holbrook to Merritt. Examined Sitka poles. Decaying rapidly. Some sections rotted away, some decay in wood. Need experienced men. ECW crew could furnish manual labor. Suggest initiate action in Washington.
- 5 3/29/34, M. L. Merritt, Memorandum for Region 8. Called on Dr. Bryant, NPS regarding Wendell Holbrook letter (below). Bryant thanks FS for cooperation. Will try to get action. Described totem pole problem in previous letters. Urged Old Kasaan be abandoned. Good totems there collected, assembled at more central point. Sitka logical place. Send up well qualified men; FS will cooperate. So far as community houses are concerned, none complete, but could select portions from best in different places.
- 6 4/6/34, Ike Taylor, Alaska Road Commission to D. A. DeMaray, NPS. Monument O.K. under Alaska Road Commission.
- 7 6/6/34, Hawley Stirling to US FS. Received 8 photos taken at Old Kasaan. Thanks. Photos were (1) Old Kasaan, (2) 2 poles in best condition, (3) Kasaan Village showing fire damage, (4) group of totems, (5) another group, (6) photo to sea showing fire damage, along shore showing rank vegetation, (7) SW, center of village, (8) holes drilled in totems.

- 8 6/8/34, W. Holbrook to W. J. McDonald. Another set of prints and memorandum wanted.
- 9 6/15/34, McDonald to Flory. Sends pictures, duplicates, and Krieger 1926 report. Believes intensive investigation will turn up 20 good poles. Need camp at Old Kasaan, carpenters, painters. Recommends cutting off poles at ground line, cut out rot pockets, replace with new wood, replace missing parts, repaint, put on concrete bases. Cost, \$5,000 to \$7,000, plus maintenance and brush clearing and disposal. Enclosure, W. J. McDonald estimate of costs to remove 4 totems and ship to Ketchikan using ECW labor and FS boat for tow.
- 10 9/17/34, Granger to FS. (telegram) NPS asks aid moving 4 totems to Sitka from Old Kasaan. No personnel or money. Consult Ike Taylor, Road Commission. See size job.
- 11 9/8/34, Wendell Holbrook to Granger. Try meet cost by using ECW labor.
- 12 9/24/34, A. W. Birney Acting Chief Engineer to FS, Juneau. Asks copy of proclamation.
- 13 10/8/34, W. J. McDonald to Flory. Cost estimates. Suggests NPS get permission from families for removal. F. J. Barnavich, Ketchikan, says 4 local natives own poles, will sell at \$125 each. Cost of each (potlatch) \$2000. Poles average 50' high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' bottom, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' top. Also estimates costs of shipping to Sitka.
- 14 10/12/34, C. M. Granger to A. C. Cammerer, NPS. Costs of shipping poles to Sitka \$2500.
- 15 11/7/34, Cammerer to Granger, costs too high. NPS has no funds.

From General Integrating Inspection, Region 10, RG 95, N. A.

1936

8/21/36, C. M. Granger, Ass't Chief. Includes comments on CCC work.

Notes that Ernest Gruening urges action on them to protect them from vandals. Flory wants to reproduce typical Indian village in the National Monument, Sitka.

From the Historical Files, R. O., Juneau

1937

- 1 2/4/37, F. A. Silox to Ernest Gruening, Director, Div. Terr. and Insular Possessions, D. I. Problems relating to poles. First poles are private property. Owners ask high prices. Also title sometimes disputed. Plan CCC work to reconstruct deserted villages on shorelines of routes of travel.
- 2 2/20/37, Gruening to Silox, Discusses neglect of totem poles and need for preservation referring to previous conversations and correspondence.
- 3 2/24/36, Silox to Gruening. Heintzleman discussed this with NPS. Poles private property and families ask \$1000 each. If Gov't buys, may be lawsuits from relatives, with some members selling, others not. FS will go into the business of totem pole restoration. Suggests CCC build totem villages on travel routes, and purchase poles by public subscription. FS could reserve villages from other use.
- 4 3/8/37, Heintzleman to Dimond Jenness Director, Victoria Mem. Museum, Ottawa. Asks for article on Queen Charlotte Island houses.
- 5 3/8/37, Heintzleman to Charles Wissler, Dep't. Anthropology, Curator, American Museum of Natural History. Referred to Wissler by Dr. Swanton, Smithsonian, for bibliography.
- 6 3/8/37, Heintzleman to John Davidson, Geological Survey, Asks for writing by T. T. Waterman on Indians.
- 7 3/8/37, Heintzleman to Smithsonian. Asks for list of Waterman's works.

- 8 3/9/37, Heintzleman to Dep't. of Anthropology, Field Museum. Asks advice on publications about Indian villages.
- 9 3/10/37, Bella Weitzner to Heintzleman. Answer to inquiry of Wissler. Recommends Swanton, 26th report Am. Bureau Ethnology. Also Emmons on whale house.
- 10 3/10/37, G. G. Abbot, Smithsonian Secretary, to Heintzleman. Copy of Waterman sent. Only other paper by Waterman in Smithsonian Misc. Coll., V. 74, no longer available.
- 11 3/11/37, Jenness to Heintzleman. Report by Dr. G. M. Dawson on Queen Charlotte Islands. Photos available.
- 12 3/15/37, Heintzleman to Director, National Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Asks for Dawson photos.
- 13 3/15/37, Heintzleman to D. Jenness. Thanks for copy of book.
- 14 3/16/37, Heintzleman to Luther Cornwall, Dealer, 723 11th NW, Washington D.C. Asks if second hand copy of v. VIII, Anthropology Jessup North Pacific Expedition, 1905 available. "The Haida of Queen Charlotte Island".
- 15 3/16/37, Heintzleman to Mrs. Williams, Library, Atlantic Building. Asks her to buy publication of American Museum of Natural History, P. E. Goddard, "Indians of the Northwest Coast". (1924 Handbook Series 10).
- 16 3/16/37, Cammerer to Heintzleman. Wants more information on Old Kasaan.
- 17 3/19/37, Luther Cornwall to Heintzleman. Will sell him Jesup for \$5.50.
- 18 3/20/37, Heintzleman to Am. Geographical Society. Asks for reprints of some of their publications on glaciers.
- 19 3/22/37, Heintzleman to Am. Geographical Society. Asks cost of Isaiah Bowman's "The Pioneer Fringe".
- 20 3/23/37, Luther Cornwall, Cornwall's Old Book Shop, Washington, D.C. to Heintzleman. Can get Swanton for \$10.30.

- 21 3/27/37, Heintzleman to Mrs. Williams. Returning borrowed books.
- 22 4/2/37, Wyatt Malcolm, Ass't. Curator, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. Encloses photos of Haida houses, Queen Charlotte Islands. Aid in reconstruction work.
- 23 4/19/37, W. J. McDonald. "Report on Conditions of Totem Poles at Old Kasaan Village, 1937". Reports only 4 poles worthy of restoration. Should move to another site. Photographs (6) numbering and describing poles. There are also some sections of poles salvagable.
- 24 Mildred Williams, Librarian, to U. S. National Museum. Asks for annual report 1927.
- 25 4/30/37, W. Holbrook to NPS. Making field examination. Will send report.

1938

From Historical Files, R. O. Juneau--Reports, Old Kasaan Village, 1938

- 1 7/27/38, Heintzleman to W. Holbrook. Talked with Hirst, OIA, on totem restoration. Hirst suggests Hydaburg site. Suggests public meeting of all Indians, get blanket authority. Agreement claimants of poles could not dispose of them, but poles are property of whole community. Do same for Ft. Tongass and Cape Fox. We will meet most of inspection, transportation, reconditioning, and erection from CCC funds and FS funds. Use Indian labor, carvers, painters. ^{See} /School principal, Leonard C. Allen, Ketchikan. He is OIA employee, knows Indians in locality.
- 2 9/6/38, Heintzleman to Harold Ickes. Telegram applied for WPA money; \$51,700 for totem repair, 1938.
- 3 9/6/38, Heintzleman to Harold Ickes. Applied for WPA money, \$51,700 for totem restoration in Tongass NF, Sitka, and Old Kasaan N.M. Wants to reproduce at Ketchikan old style Indian Village with community house, graves, totem poles, war canoe. Indians would be employed on project. Bad physical condition of poles requires immediate restoration.

FS will collaborate as sponsor, contribute about \$5000. Asks Ickes aid in getting WPA approval.

- 4 9/6/38, Heintzleman to Sec. Interior. Proposed WPA application. If can't get will try CCC work.
- 5 9/10/38, Harold Ickes to Heintzleman. Will do all can.
- 6 10/4/38, Ickes to Heintzleman. Will ask Hopkins for money.
- 7 10/6/38, Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator, WPA, to Sec. Interior. Regrets can't comply with request.
- 8 10/10/38, John Collier, Commissioner OIA to Heintzleman. Work with Claud M. Hirst, OIA, Juneau on project.
- 9 10/25/38, C. L. Forsling, Acting Chief FS to Cammerer. Regional Forester had discussed restoration of poles with Gruening and Coffman. In Old Kasaan 6 good poles. Move to New Kasaan. Need agreement with Indians authorizing moving poles. Would NPS authorize taking poles from Old Kasaan, repairing, and resetting.
- 10 [From Central Classified File National Monuments Scott's Bluff-Sitka, Acc. 2384, RG 79, N. A.]
10/25/38, Hillary A. Tailor to Director NPS. On Sitka Gruening and Coffman ask \$60,000 WPA money. Hopkins says no.
- 11 11/14/38, A. Wetmore, Ass't. Sec. Interior to A. C. Cammerer, Director, NPS. Preservation of poles desirable. Put archeologist in charge of Indians carving for restoration. If poles moved, get to area where work can be supervised.
- 12 12/14/38, Cammerer to F. A. Silox. Refers to C. L. Forsling letter of Oct. 25 for restoration of Old Kasaan totems by WPA money. Agrees to temporary removal of poles from Old Kasaan to restore. NPS will recommend in next congress abandonment of Old Kasaan as N. M. Dr. Wetmore letter enclosed. Need trained ethnologist in work.

From Historical Files, R. O. Juneau

1939

- 1 1/6/39, Heintzleman to Forester. On legislation to abandon, why not have President give executive order revoking proclamation?
- 2 1/24/38, John Camp to Regional Forester. Att'y. Gen. ruled that President can proclaim and enlarge monument, but not revoke.
- 3 1/3/39, Heintzleman to Forester. Cammerer apparently thinks that if monument revoked NPS must designate another depository. However, poles owned by individuals and families. Removed for rehabilitation by signed agreement with native owners, to be replaced on publicly owned land at New Kasaan or townsite. This point overlooked by NPS. Feels NPS has no jurisdiction over poles, which were privately owned and pre-monument order.
- 4 1/20/39, John Camp to Heintzleman. No legislation introduced. No instructions for Heintzleman. No NPS money available to empower man to investigate area.
- 5 4/15/39, Heintzleman memorandum. Discussed pole problems with DeMaray, NPS.

C ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AND OBSERVATIONS 1916-1940

The Forest Service did a great deal of work cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution and local museums. They also mapped Indian settlement sites in connection with claims work, and collected a great deal of miscellaneous information. This file contains several such sets of documents:

- 1 T. T. Waterman correspondence. Waterman did some work for the Bureau of American Ethnology at Old Kasaan in 1922.
- 2 H. W. Krieger documents. Krieger did field investigation for the Smithsonian in 1926 at Old Kasaan.
- 3 Frederica De Lagunda explorations, 1932-52.
- 4 Miscellaneous material.

Archeological Exploration and Observations 1916-1940

- 1 T. T. Waterman correspondence. Waterman investigation. Ketchikan Office Files
- 1 3/11/22, J. W. Fewkes, Chief BAE to Charles Gardner, Ranger. Asks transportation for Waterman.
- 2 3/18/22, Gardner to Fewkes. Will arrange for trip. Snow on ground in area until May 1.
- 3 3/31/22, Fewkes to Gardner. Waterman will arrive in Ketchikan soon.
- 4 4/20/22, Telegram, Flory to Supervisor. Indicated Waterman removing poles from Old Kasaan. Under whose authority? Reminds of proposal to remove to Sitka. See 1921 report.
- 5 4/21/22, Gardner to Flory. Telegram. Waterman not moving poles but studying antiquities.

[On Waterman, see Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1922 (Washington, 1924), 67-8, and "Observations Among the Ancient Indian Monuments of Southeast Alaska", Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 74, no. 5 (Washington, 1923), 115-134.]

2 Herbert W. Krieger investigation for the Smithsonian. From the Ketchikan Office. Duplicated in the Regional Office, Juneau.

1 3/27/26, H. W. Krieger to L. F. Kneipp. On cooperation of FS and BAE in restoration of Old Kasaan. Reset old poles, creosote, put on metal caps.
2 Restore Indian House. 3 Clear brush. Asks for letter authorizing supplies, launch service.

2 3/29/26, Kneipp to Krieger. Plans.

3 4/7/26, Charles Flory, Regional Forester, to Forester. Can't give Krieger launch service May and June. Can take party in and pick up, but can't give regular service to Old Kasaan. Had to complete building Ranger 7 finance Hiawatha. Pulp investors up and require boat service.

4 2/26/26, Kneipp to Krieger. Believe launches rent for \$20-25 per day. Flory will cooperate. Camp on shore. Laborers scarce. Will cost \$4-4.50 per day. No one living at Old Kasaan, but if house restored, people will care for it.

5 3/1/26, Krieger to W. B. Greeley. Intend to go to Alaska. Asks regarding property rights and tourism. Reports of vandalism.

6 3/27/26, Flory to Forester. Will give aid to Krieger. But situation complicated by political relationship Indians and whites. Need outside agency. White Alaskans not interested in totem preservation.

7 3/31/16, E. A. Sherman to Secretary of Agriculture. On application to repair antiquities by BAE, Krieger.

8 3/31/26 Permit granted.

9 3/31/26 E. A. Sherman to J. W. Fewkes. Draft of permit.

10 5/15/26, Krieger to Flory. No house there merits restoring. Four worthy totems. Remainder "no longer works of art, but merely soggy ruins" past restoration.

(On Krieger see H. W. Krieger, "Archeological and Ethnological Studies in Southeast Alaska", Smithsonian Misc. Collections, vol. 78, no. 7 (Washington,

- 3 Frederica De Lagunda explorations, 1932-1952. Smithsonian file, Box 48458, Federal Records Center, Seattle.
- 1 2/25/32, E. A. Sherman to Dr. Abbott, Smithsonian. University museum, University of Pennsylvania aska for permit to do archeological work, Tongass and Chugach. Frederica de Lagunda and Kaj Birket Smith in charge. Will Smithsonian grant permit.
- 2 3/29/32, R. W. Dunlap, Smithsonian, to Secretary of Agriculture. Permission given.
- 3 3/31/32, George Parks, Territorial Governor, to Secretary of Interior. Asks that share of collection go to Alaska State Museum.
- 4 4/8.32, Charles Flory to the Forester. Protests against removal of Indian relics to states. Should be kept in Alaska. Suggests one half be donated to state college.
- 5 2/19/33, Frederica de Lagunda to Flory. Asks for transportation on FS boats. Will pay for meals. Can't pay for transportation.
- 6 3/4/35, Flory to Forester. No materials given to museum, or college, no copy of report at hand. Protests projects of this type.
- 7 6/27/40, Lloyd Bransford, Ranger, memo to District Ranger. Describes Indian mummies on Dall Island. Smithsonian removed these, also graves on Pennick Island.
- 8 7/30/40, Bransford memo. Follow-up on same.
- 9 7/30/40, C. H. Squire to Regional Forester. Cn same.
- 10 8/1/40, C. M. Archbold to Heintzleman. On same.
- 11 8/30/40, F. W. Loveridge to Secretary of Smithsonian. Cn same.

Archeological file, Box 48453, Federal Records Center, Seattle.

- 12 1/22/35, Frederica de Lagunda to H. E. Smith, Ranger, Cordova. On plans.
- 13 2/19/35, Smith to de Lagunda. Same.
- 14 2/19/35, Smith to Charles Flory. De Lagunda gave him map and list.
- 15 3/2/40, Frederica de Lagunda to B. F. Heintzleman. Deals with Yakutat Bay site. Plans to examine Baranoff, Chichagoff, but make no excavations. Wants clues to development NW Coast culture. Praised Smith's cooperation.
- 16 4/23/40, B. F. Heintzleman to Horace Jayne, Director of U. of Pennsylvania museum. On desirability of sharing archeological finds with Alaska College or museum.
- 17 de Lagunda publications [mineographed]
 - "An Archeological Survey in Northern Tlingit Territory, 1949. Contains listing of sites.
 - "Excavations at 'Old Town', Knight Island, Yakutat Bay, 1952"; under grant from Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research to Bryn Mawr, University of Pennsylvania, University of California.
 - "An Anthropological Survey of the North Tlingit, 1949"
 - "Preservation of Archeological and Ethnological Material in Alaska", presented 11/9/50 at Alaskan Science Conference. Deals with despoilation. Suggests:
 - 1 That all federal officials in Alaska be acquainted with American Antiquities Act and report violations.
 - 2 Screen institutions engaging in excavations.
 - 3 Salvage oral tradition. (Praises Garfield on this.)
 - 4 Need for clearing house for information. Suggests Arctic Institute of America, Bureau of American Ethnology.

de Lagunda, 1949-1953 Expedition, Regional Office, Juneau, Historical Files

- 18 3/4/49, Frederica de Lagunda to B. F. Heintzleman. Plans to go to SE Alaska in summer. Search old village sites. U. of Penn. museum sponsoring will be repository of specimens. Arctic Institution of North America financing. Will continue work begun 2930 Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound. Harold Smith, Earl Jacobsen, can inform as to nature of work. Aided a great deal. Will explore Agoon, Klukwan, Yakutat Bay. Asks Permission to do archeological work. Will give office report of work.
- 19 3/11/49, Burdick to B. F. Heintzleman. Encloses letter from de Lagunda. E. L. Keithahn enthusiastic. Keithahn warned her about digging, disturbing native graves around SE Alaska villages. Suggests Lituya Bay. Work will be exploratory.
- 20 3/22/49, B. F. Heintzleman to de Lagunda. Submit formal application through U. of Penn. Forms enclosed. Would be desirable to retain some specimens for territory. See Keithahn.
- 21 4/5/49, Application for permit.
- 22 4/5/49, Charles Burdick to Frederica de Lagunda. Yakutat and Klukwan public domain. See Department of Interior.
- 23 4/14/49, Lyle Watts to Sec. Smithsonian. Encloses application.
- 24 4/14/49, Watts to Commissioner, Indian Affairs. Asks recommendations.
- 25 4/28/49, William Zimmerman, Asst. Commissioner, BIA. Application approved.
- 26 5/3/49, John Sieker to Frederica de Lagunda. Permit enclosed.
- 27 5/3/49, Sieker to Sec. Smithsonian. Permit given.
- 28 6/24/49, de Lagunda to B. F. Heintzleman. Thanks for permit.
- 29 3/18/50, de Lagunda to Chief FS. Asks new permit.
- 30 3/27/50, John Sieker to de Lagunda (Associate Prof., Anthropology, Bryn Mawr). Continuing work. No need for permit.

de Lagunda, 1949-1953 Expedition, Regional Office, Juneau, Historical Files

- 31 8/29/50, B. F. Heintzleman to de Lagunda. Permission to store outboard and camp equipment for winter in warehouse.
- 32 9/15/50, Inventory of Camp equipment .
- 33 12/14/50, Chipperfield (Lands and Recreation) to Supervisor, Admiralty District. Give report on de Lagunda activity.
- 34 12/27/50, Malcolm E. Hardy to Chipperfield. No report received.
- 35 12/27/50, Hardy to de Lagunda. Asks report.
- 36 2/13/51, Hardy to de Lagunda. Still no report.
- 37 2/17/51, de Lagunda to Hardy, Will send report when duplicated.
- 38 4/18/51, Hardy to de Lagunda. Copy sent to Ketchikan--borrowed. Would like one of own.
- 39 8/22/52, Frederica de Lagunda to B. F. Heintzleman. Thanks for arranging storage, transportation. Letter about theft of 2 carved bear paws. Possibility crew of U. S. Coast Guard took them. But many fishing boats. Inform Keithahn about paws. Will try to inform Fish Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service. Site South side Knight Island large; hope to excavate in summer.
- 40 8/22/52, de Lagunda to B. F. Heintzleman. Vandalism. 2 carved and painted bear claws on tribal house stolen in past 3 weeks. House entered through pried off outside window on second floor. Done with hammer. Examined August 1. Claws 1 block, 15"x15", 6" thick. Paws green, yellow between toes, claws red. One of two clan houses in Yakutat with decorations, so protected by Antiquities and Historic Site Act of June 8, 1906. (Title 16 U. S. C. section 431-433). Informed local law officials Yakutat and Coast Guard. Owner of house, Louise Peterson, concerned.

de Lagunda, 1949-1953 Expedition, Regional Office, Juneau, Historical File

- 41 9/7/52, de Lagunda to Commander, U.S.C.G., Juneau. On shipment of field equipment.
- 42 9/15/52, Inventory of equipment for Catherine McClellan and Frederica de Lagunda.
- 43 12/15/52, John Sieker to Region 10. Copy of de Lagunda "Preservation". Suggests advise all personnel on Antiquities Act.
- 44 2/28/53, de Lagunda to Chief FS. Gave FS report. Got funds for Francis Riddell, in charge of archeological field party 1952. Arctic Institute of America subcontract \$3300 Yakutat. Riddell in charge. Asks permit be re-extended.
- 45 3/8/53, John Sieker to Sec. Smithsonian. Advise if recommend extension.
- 46 3/23/53, B. F. Heintzleman to Chief FS. Recommends extension.
- 47 4/6/53, Francis A. Riddell, Dept. Anthropology, U. of California to Regional Forester. Riddell will come to Alaska, continue de Lagunda's work. Arctic Institute of America, contract with office at Naval Reserve. Riddell in charge of field operations, de Lagunda in general charge. de Lagunda asks about field outfit stored. Catherine McClellan and de Lagunda arranging with Coast Guard to transport to Yakutat. Itemized list.
- 48 4/9/53, W. W. Kenner, Capt. U.S.C.G. to Francis Riddell. Shipment.
- 49 4/13/53, Riddell to Regional Forester. Shipment.

4 Miscellaneous material

Petroglyphs and mummies. Records found in archeological expeditions, petroglyphs and mummies file, Box 48458, Federal Records Center, Seattle.

- 1 8/8/06, Richard Dorwaldt to W. A. Langille. Discovered "prehistoric monuments" on Tripley Bay. Map enclosed.
- 2 2/19/14/29, ~~Charles Flory to Charles Burdick~~. Petroglyphs in Katalla Bay. Scanlon interested in moving them to Juneau or Sitka. Would need special permit. Suggests get in touch with Fr. Kashavaroff, museum.
- 3 9/14/29, Charles Flory to Fr. Kashavaroff. On same.
- 4 10/14/29, Burdick to Flory. Describes rocks. Fr. Kashavaroff inspected. Sitka wants one or two.
- 5 10/23/29, Flory to Burdick (telegram). Mayor Hawlon moved two rocks to Juneau.
- 6 2/10/30, Holbrook memo for files. Governor gave Hawlon authority to move rocks. Sitka will donate one to territorial museum.
- 7 4/3/31, I. Myhre Hofsted to Wickersham. Petroglyphs.
- 8 4/17/31, Burdick to Supervisor Zeller. Five stones left on site.
- 9 4/23/31, Wickersham to Gov. Parks. Deals with discovery of mummies, cedar boxes near Petersburg by I. Myhre Hofsted.
- 10 5/4/31, Parks to Flory. Petroglyphs.
- 11 5/7/31, B. F. Heintzleman to R. A. Zeller. Petroglyphs.
- 12 5/13/31, Wickersham to Parks. Petroglyphs.
- 13 6/1/31, Archbold to Zeller. Describes circumstances of finding. Describes artifacts and mummies. Corser advised Holsted to remove all articles in cache before curio shop heard of them. Hofsted wants to sell, risk legal penalties. Photos.
- 14 6/10/31, B. F. Heintzleman to Parks. Articles are of no historical value to museum.

- 4 Misc. Petroglyphs, mummies, etc.
- 15 8/29/33, M. L. Merritt, Memo for the files. Used Dorwaldt notes and found petroglyphs. Map.
- 16 10/13/33, R. F. Taylor, Memo. Found petroglyphs at Whitewater Bay. Photos. Drawings.
- 17 3/26/35, Archbold to Flory. Petroglyphs.
- 18 5/31/35, W. Holbrook to C. M. Archbold. Petroglyphs.
- 19 6/13/35, Wykoff to Regional Forester. On petroglyphs. Drawings.
- 20 8/26/36, C. M. Archbold, Memo for files. Found petroglyphs near Craig, sent to Ketchikan.
- 21 11/30/40, B. F. Heintzleman to Keithahn. Cites article on petroglyphs of SE Alaska in American Anthropology.
- 22 3/28/41, Wm. Parks, Memo to Regional Forester. Search for petroglyphs.
- 23 7/6/41, Linn Forrest to M. H. Davis (Sup. Shasta NF). Locations of petroglyphs in SE Alaska. 6 photos.
- 24 7/19/41, M. H. Davis to Forrest. On California petroglyphs. Cites Lemuria theory.
- 25 5/5/43, Map by Otto Ewede, showing location of petroglyphs on Entrance Island.
- 26 1/26/54, W. H. Johnson Southern Division. Curator at museum, Keithahn, has photo of petroglyphs on road location. Can you protect?
- 27 1/26/54, C. M. Archbold, memo to Reg. Forester. Photo. Can protect.

4 Miscellaneous Material, Land Use, Occupancy by Indians

Land allotment by Indians. Regional Office Historical File, Juneau. (This file deals with Indian allotments, but contains material on archeological sites as well.)

Background to this work by FS was to determine Indian claims to land by virtue of prior occupancy. In process the investigators found numerous archeological sites.

- 1 7/19/32, M. L. Merritt, Memorandum for the files. Merritt studies of Indian allotments, Excursion Inlet to Cape Fairweather. Good material on Indian allotments and law.
- 2 8/7-10/32, Map by M. L. Merritt. Plot of Indian gardens near Craig, Alaska. Site of old community house in area A, opposite Craig.
Report on area G, August 6.
Report on area F (n.d.) Grave sites.
Report on area E (n.d.) recent graves.
Report on area D, August 7. Old village.
Report on area C, August 10.
Report on area B, August 10.
Report on area A, August 10.
- 3 8/11/32, M. L. Merritt, Memorandum for the files. Two Indian houses and graves, north of Tonowich Narrows.
- 4 8/11/32, M. L. Merritt. Memorandum for the files. Abandoned house at north entrance, Tuxekan Passage. Map.
- 5 8/16/32, Memorandum for the files. Description of Tuxekan Village. Totems worth preserving. One photo of old community house.
- 6 8/17/32, M. L. Merritt. Memorandum for the files. Garden spot at Canoe Pass, north of Hydaburg. Photographs.
- 7 8/31/32, M. L. Merritt. Memorandum for the files. Photos and description of abandoned church, Klinkwan. Village abandoned.

4 Miscellaneous Material

- 1 4/1/70, A. W. Greeley, Deputy Forester to Ed. Keithahn. Has been discussing antiquities with Jane Wallen. Recalls caves on outer islands. Wants to refresh memory. Can Keithahn help?
- 2 4/20/70, Ed. Keithahn to Greeley. Knows Wallen. Graves at Port Malmsbury, Kiui Island, and Port Nowyes. Sea Caves.

D MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE, TOTEMS

From Ketchikan Office, Old Kasaan Historical File

Chief Son-I-Hat

1910

- 1 3/20/10, James Allen, Ranger to W. A. Langille, Supervisor. At Kasaan.
Interview with James P. Sunnyhart (sic.) Says land at Kasaan abandoned;
old man claimed 160 acres, mouth of Karta River, Karta Bay.
- 2 4/16/10, Langille to Allen. On interview with James P. Sunnyhart.
Need description of tract. Form 655 inclosed. Do not in future send
in incomplete reports.
- 3 4/16/10, Langille to James P. Sunnyhart, Kasaan. On abandoned land.
Would like description.
- 4 4/25/10, James P. Sunnyhart to Langille. Would have to see old man
before he could give information.
- 5 4/29/10, Allen to Langille. Will send report as soon as possible.

Part III: The CCC Project

The period from 1937 to 1942 was the hayday of totem pole restoration in Southeast Alaska. The material here is arranged by areas and, for the most part, chronologically.

III ARCHEOLOGY, OLD SITKA CHRONOLOGY

A

From the Regional Office, Juneau, Historical files

- 1 2/25/36, "Old Sitka—Past, Present, and Future", W. A. Chipperfield, District Ranger. History of area. Background of battle. Part of N. F. 1907. CCC camp, fall 1934–fall 1935. 696 relics found.
- 2 1/2/25, W. A. Chipperfield to John Mourstad, foreman ECW crew. Suggests Mourstad borrow Bancroft's history from George Peterson and read it.
- 3 1/23/35, W. A. Chipperfield to John Mourstad. Directions, map of area for listing things located.
- 4 11/28/1885, ~~Copy from The Alaskan, Translation by George Kastrometneff of history of Russian-American Co. of 1802 massacre.~~
- 5 n. d. Chipperfield to Mourstad, memo. Calls attention to discrepancy with Bancroft. Flory interested in documentation at location of buildings.
- 6 2/13/35, John R. Maurstad to Chipperfield. List of depths at which relics were recovered.
- 7 7/6/35, Mourstad to FS, Juneau. Notations on map as to probable locations of Russian buildings from relics, postholes, formation, and old native stories.
- 8 7/10/35, Mourstad to Chipperfield. Work progressing nicely.
- 9 9/6/35, Chipperfield, Memo for Mourstad. Check records on relics 645–650.
- 10 9/18/35, Mourstad to FS. Sending film and pictures.
- 11 9/23/35, Ibid. Sending balance of relics and map of area excavated.
- 12 10/8/35, W. A. Chipperfield, Memo for R.O. Excavation completed. Relics tagged, in Juneau. Location, depth charted.
- 13 9/18/35, Maurstad to Chipperfield. Resurvey of area excavated.
- 14 11/4/35, Charles Flory to Mrs. Walter A. Henrichs. Answer to inquiry 10/21 on Indian relics not prepared for exhibit. No pictures. Describes relics.

From Archeology, Old Sitka file, Box 48458, Federal Records Center, Seattle.

14 2/25/36, Special Edition of Daily Empire dealing with Old Sitka.

From the Regional Office, Juneau, Historical files

16 1/9/37, W. A. Chipperfield to Regional Office. Have supervised archeological work. Material in boxes.

17 3/4/37, Charles Flory to FS, Juneau (from Mt. Baker). Suggests giving material to Pres. Bunnell, College. Shipped to Bunnell Sept. 1937--
Harry Sperling, memo.

18 6/30/37, Bunnell to Heintzleman. 1000 lbs. Thanks. Can FS transport to Seward?

19 8/11/37, Heintzleman to Bunnell. Copying Chipperfield's report on location of articles, blueprint. Fr. Kashevaroff wants some articles for Territorial museum.

20 8/25/37, Heintzleman to Charles Bunnell. Glad to help get material to Seward.

21 4/7/42, Bunnell to Heintzleman. Examined, analyzed shipment. List and location of articles uncovered at Old Sitka.

22 Field notes by John R. Mourstad made during excavation are found in "An analysis of the Archeological Excavation by the U. S. Forest Service at Old Sitka, Alaska in 1934" by Anthony W. Barnett and Paul J.F.

Schumacher, Dec. 1967, pages 17-22.

Notes on the digging are found 1/20/35-2/8/35, 3/30/35-5/9/35, 5/10/35-6/1/35, 6/2/35-6/12/35, 6/18/35-7/3/35, 7/4/35-7/31/35, 8/1/35-8/17/35.

23 Anthony W. Barnett and Paul J. F. Schumacher, "An Analysis of the Archeological Excavations by the U. S. Forest Service at Old Sitka, Alaska, in 1934 and 1935", December 1937. Deals with history of establishment of Old Sitka. Baranoff established settlement in SE Alaska. Negotiated. Got tract of land for use. Forts completed. Barracks, bathhouse, 2 storey bldg., 2 sentry houses at corners of barracks, cellar; blacksmith house, cookhouse,

warehouse, etc. Bldg. at summit of hill. 1802 massacre eye witness account by Plotnikoff. Site not reoccupied. Title to U.S.

Salmon cannery there 1878, first in Alaska. 1910 smokehouse on site. Included in Tongass NF February, 1907.

April 18, 1914, Sergius George Kastrometinoff special use permit. Burial place. Cross. (A copy of this special use pemrit is in Archeology, Old Sitka file, Box 48458, Federal Records Center, Seattle.)

Fall 1934 excavations, archeological work, sites, locations. ECW funds, CCC camp. 1000 artifacts, Russian and Indian. Post holes; stokade located. Artifacts in basement of capitol building for safekeeping. Then U. of Alaska. Then NPS in April 1963 to Western Regional Office for study by regional archeologist. No correspondence giving narrative account of excavation, or maps of exact site excavated.

Site of Old Sitka withdrawn, BLM, 6/19/52. Attempt at navy facility; then residence, squatter. Aug. 15, 1962 to State of Alaska. Registered National Historic Landmark. 51 acres in historic site. Was originally large tree covered beach area, now leveled by bulldozing.

Shipment. Specimens unwrapped. Date hard to get. 30 years storage, pencil notes wet. Hard to correlate. Maps.

(Note: Artifacts are on display at Sitka National Monument.)

B CCC RESTORATION WORK, 1939-1942, SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Records of CCC work on Sitka National Monument are from 5 sources, designated as follows:

- * Sitka National Monument, Historical Files, Sitka.
 - ** Records of CCC Work, 1933-1942, R-10, Box 371, RG 95, N.A.
 - *** Records of CCC Work, 1933-1942, R-10, Box 372, RG 95, N.A.
 - # National Park Service, Central Classified Files 1933-1948, Scotts Bluff-Sitka, Acc. 2384, RG 79, N.A.
 - + National Park Service, Central Classified Files 1933-1948, Scotts Bluff-Sitka, Acc. 2386, RG 79, N.A.
- 1 ** 1/27/39, B. F. Heintzleman to DeMaray, NPS. FS has WPA allotment for totem pole restoration. Totems in Sitka deteriorated, need repair. Can NPS furnish technically trained foreman? Prefer someone NPS organization. No foreman here qualified.
 - 2 ** 1/31/39, A. B. Cammerer, Chief NPS, to Heintzleman. Recommends advisor from University of Washington or University of Alaska.
 - 3 ** 1/31/39, Cammerer, NPS, to Heintzleman. No specialist here available. Can pay specialist from U. Washington or U. Alaska to supervise. Get one if you can; if you can't, go ahead with project.
 - 4 ** 2/2/39, Ike Taylor, Alaska Road Commission to John Trierschield. FS can use Road Commission dump truck. \$7000 additional WPA funds to Sitka N.M. Archbold selecting logs to ship to Sitka for restoration.
 - 5 ** 2/16/39, Forest Products Laboratory, Memo. Soak poles in preservative when dry. Allow to penetrate. Permatol D 5% solution. If don't soak, brush.
 - 6 * 2/18/39, In Director's Report, 1940. 26 photos of poles.

- 7 ** 3/2/39, Charles Burdick, Memorandum for the files. Burdick investigated Sitka totems. Sends folder of pictures and comments on each totem.
- 8 ** 3/4/39, Heintzleman to Holbrook. Take care with fire.
- 9 ** 4/24/39, A. E. DeMaray, NPS, to Gov. Troy. Acknowledges Troy letter of April 23, asking about rehabilitation of poles and landscaping. NPS wants technician with CCC, suitable to NPS.
- 10 ** 4/29/39, Charles Burdick, "Memorandum for the Files". John Maurstad, WPA foreman. 9 WPA workers, mostly natives. Lists and photographs of poles to be rehabilitated. Describes work to be done on each. Aim to give poles 20 years more of life. Will be WPA funds until 3/30/39, then CCC.
- 11 ** 5/12/39, John Maurstad to Burdick. Describes technical work done on poles in detail.
- 12 ** 7/12/39, Wellman Holbrook to W. A. Chipperfield. Paint used on Sitka totems too shiny; use dull not gloss. Describes preservatives.
- 13 *10/11/39, Been to Burdick. Asks that work on poles continue.
- 14 ** 11/28/39, Heintzleman to Been. Should shed be built to protect totem?
- 15 ** 12/6/39, Been to Heintzleman. Question of site for shed. Asks Forrest to design.
- 16 ** 12/21/39, Heintzleman to Dr. Carl P. Russell, NPS. Quotes Jos. Dixon memo of 11/15 on preservatives. Forest Products Lab recommends Permatol D. Flat colorless preservative similar to spar varnish. Prevents moisture entry.

1940

- 1 ** 1/19/40, DeMaray to Heintzleman. Suggests poles to be repaired go to Sitka. Old Kasaan inaccessible. Need keep record of originals and photos. Need to get to place where expert supervision and display. Need cooperation NPS, FS, Smithsonian, CIA, Arts and Crafts.
- 2 ** 1/23/40, Frank Been to Heintzleman. Old poles were hollow shells below

ground. Fine job done at Sitka.

- 3 ** 2/2/40, Frank Been to Heintzleman. Totem pole work near end. Other work needed, as rustic seats, signs, approach road, shelter, paths.
- 4 # 2/8/40, Ben Miller—from Glacier. Need quarters.
- 5 ** 2/13/40, Heintzleman to Been. Totem pole work good. Local Indians will go fishing in May. Little work until next year. Forget temporary shed for shelter of totems, but store in open, on skids for ventilation. Will build shelter for poles and rustic shelter.
- 6 **2/17/40, Heintzleman to DeMaray. Totems duplicated with fidelity. Saved originals pending Been's advice. Photographic record of all poles. In other locations future of totems guaranteed.
- 7 * 2/26/40, Ben Miller to Frank Been. Linn Forrest over, and is satisfied with the work. Regarding the old poles, writes "Personally I don't think they are worth building a shed for, esp cially after we have exact duplicates". Ask Smithsonian. Even if we have a shed, would be hard to guard against theft, & poles are so rotten could be destroyed. However, have historic value, and should be protected in some way. Asks advice. Forrest will design sign.
- 8 # 3/4/40, Miller to Cammerer. Park inspection with Heintzleman, Linn Forrest, Art Glover, Brillhart. Need complete history of totems. Early history of park.
- 9 **3/8/40, Been to Heintzleman. Will lay totems on skids. "After we have Sitka National Monument in the shape it should be in, there should be erected a monument to the Forest Service and Regional Forester Heintzleman". How about a history totem? Forrest thought a Baranof totem in harbor area. Holbrook doesn't like idea of an original totem for Park Service. Thinks restoration all right.
- 10 # 3/8/40, Been to Heintzleman. Shelter good idea. Miller suggests history of Sitka pole. Suggests project of getting stories of totems from old Indians.

- 11 # 3/22/40, Ben Miller to Frank Been. On colors on totems.
- 12 ** 4/5/40, Holbrook to Been. Can't do original totem.
- 13 + 7/17/40, Frank Been, "Field Notes on Inspection of Glacier Bay National Monument, Sitka National Monument, and Admiralty Island". P. 9-10 deals with the visit to Sitka with Victor Calahane and W. A. Chipperfield. Praises CCC work. Describes large pole, just completed, duplicate of largest pole. Will keep all originals on skids. Hope to be sheltered by building or roof, so that they can "thereby be retained for as long as they hold together as exhibits of original native carving".
- 14 # 8/28/40, A. R. Kelly, Chief, Archeological Sites to Regional Director, R-4, NPS. On historical research in Sitka N.M. Talks on pole restoration with Krieger, Division of Ethnology, Smithsonian, Rene d'Harnoncourt, Gen. Mgr. Arts and Handicrafts Board, Henry C. Collier, National Museum. Cites bibliographic material on culture of Sitka tribes. Have no ethnologist familiar with area. Would Erna Gunther be willing to do historic site work? Need work on Neva, Baranoff Castle.
- 15 ** 9/20/40, Heintzleman to Archbold. (telegram) Asks for big stick for Sitka totem.
- 16 ** 9/24/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. No pole available. Asked loggers to look for big stick.
- 17 ** 10/17/40, Archbold to Harold Smith. Looking for big log.
- 18 ** 10/23/40, Archbold to Linn Forrest. Have big log.
- 19 ** 11/27/40, Heintzleman to Linn Forrest. Will replace two piece pole in Sitka with one piece.
- 20 ** 11/28/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. Logging for new totem stick.
- 21 ** 12/2/40, Linn Forrest to Chipperfield. Will raise large totem in Sitka N. M., and Baranof totem opposite Federal Building in Sitka.

1941

- 1 **1/24/41, Linn Forrest to Arthur Glover. On totem logs, Baranof to be 40' above ground, 6' below, 4' diameter at base. "Lady of the Lake" to be carved at Juneau by St. Clair. 40' high x 4' at base. Also small pole 10' x 30" diameter to be carved at Wrangel.
- 2 + 1/24/41, A. E. DeMaray to Regional Director, NPS. Doubts as to duplicating poles in absence of "expert ethnological supervision". Poles long removed from communities, and not in proper place in Sitka. Should emphasize Russian trade and colonization there. Poles would be in a better place in Juneau.
- 3 ** 1/25/41, E. A. Glover, Regional Engineer and Ass't. Director, Alaska CCC to Divisional Superintendent. Asks for above logs.
- 4 ** 2/18/41, Glover to Petersburg R.S. Lewis and G. Benson, Juneau totem carvers quit to go fishing.
- 5 ** 7/17/41, Linn Forrest to Brillhart. Ask Lewis and Benson if will work on pole.
- 6 ** 7/28/41, Brillhart to Forrest. George Benson working for Coast and Geodetic Survey. Natives upset about carving. Wrangell Indians are enemies of those at Sitka. Carving causes ill will.
- 7 *** 7/30/41, J. R. Tate, Commander, U.S. Navy, Sitka Naval Air Station to Heintzleman. Asks if Forest Service can carve pole for station 40' high, 25". Raven or thunder bird. Will provide navy transportation to Sitka.
- 8 ** 8/14/41, Harold Smith to Heintzleman. Let Linn handle situation.
- 9 ** 8/19/41, Linn Forrest to H. Smith. George Benson unavailable. St. Clair of Hoonah will carve after Auke Bay pole.
- 10 *** 9/3/41, Heintzleman to Tate. Will carve at Wrangell. Forrest will design. Memorandum of agreement.
- 11 + 12/5/41, Miller to Regional Sup't. Can poles be stored in Sitka? Air station building. Poles in poor repair and have no shelter. 7 need pro-

tection. Replicas carved.

1942

- 1 + 1/24/42, Regional Superintendent to Miller. DeMaray refers to totem pole situation. Suggests Miller write to Edward Keithahn, Curator, Historical Library and Museum, Juneau, on old poles. Don't mention to Sitka citizens, however, that NPS considers transfer of poles to Juneau.
- 2 * 2/7/42, Heintzleman to Frank Been. Project of sending duplicate totem pole to Juneau. Sitka objected it was out of place here, and no room in monument. State museum interested in old poles.
- 3 * 2/16/42, Joseph Dixon, Report on Old Kasaan. Records location condition of poles. One photo included, taken by Lyle Blodgett about 1902. Included note by Frank Been, 1/14/42.
- 4 * 3/7/42, Ed Keithahn, Director, State Museum, to Ben Miller. Has no room for totem.
- 5 * 3/8/42, Andrew P. Hope to Mr. Hirst, BIA, Juneau. Objection to new pole. Doesn't repeat true story of peace between Baranof and Keeks-Sady. Totem different; Baranof on top pole, dishonoring Keeks-Sady. Double eagle given Keeks-Sady, now in Alaska museum, was to have been on pole. New pole should be moved.
- 6 **3/10/42, Ben Miller to Heintzleman. On brace to hold up totem.
- 7 ** 3/14/42, W. Holbrook to Miller. Use spruce. Creosote. Would last 10 years.
- 8 * 3/14/42, Forrest to Claude Hirst. Explanation. George Lewis carved. Said native people wanted Baranof totem. Head carver at Sitka ill, George Benson took another job. Cedar was logged, and couldn't be carved at Sitka, so went to Wrangell. Used Benson drawing. Benson disliked double eagle seal.
- 9 ** 4/27/42, J. H. Brillhart, Acting Div. Sup't. to Heintzleman. 60' totem raised, in place.

- 10 * 6/1/42, Miller to Been. Duplicate of pictures of poles. (6).
- 11 * 7/31/47, George Federoff to Grant Pearson, Custodian, Sitka N. M. On preservation.
- 12 ** 7/31/47, Pearson to Regional Director, NPS. On old poles, will move to native school, Japonski Island, on loan basis. (Moved 12/2/47.)
- 13 * 8/3/42, Hillary Tolson, Acting Director, NPS, to Sup't. McKinley N. P. Memorandum. Do not burn poles. Archeological workers will use.
- 14 * (n. d.) Memorandum, "Restoration of Totem Poles" WPA 2/18/39, 15 men; 2 carved, 16 x 48; 5 finished restoration by WPA labor, 2/18/39 to 6/30/39. 3 taken down, renovated. In all 18 totems repaired or duplicated.

C

CLD KASAAN

From the Historical Files, R. C. Juneau

1938

- 1 7/27/38, Heintzleman to W. Holbrook. Talked with Hirst, OIA, on totem restoration. He suggests Hydaburg site. Suggest public meeting of all Indians, Hydaburg. Get blanket authority to restore poles. Agreement claimants of poles could not dispose of them, but that they would be property of the entire community. Do same also for Fort Tongass and Cape Fox for Saxman poles. We will meet cost of inspection, transportation, reconditioning, and erecting them from CCC and FS funds. Use Indian labor, carvers, painters. Use of Leonard C. Allen, Ketchikan. He knows Indians in vicinity. Old employee.
- 2 9/23/38, Archbold to Heintzleman. James Peele gave permission to work on Whale House at present site.
- 3 9/28/38, Charles Winslow, Director, to D. Rogers. On treatment of poles by Penatol D Concentrate. 10 lbs. 2-chlororthophonyphonol to 190 lbs. solvent.

1938-1939 Series of memorandums of agreement on restoration of poles.

Include:

- 1 10/24/38, Whale House, James and David Peele. Forrest and Archbold negotiators.
- 2 11/3/38, Indians of Saxman--Cape Fox Village. Thlingit Indians at Ketchikan and Saxman, on Pennock Island poles, N. End.
- 3 11/25/38, Kasaan poles. Frank, Young, Thomas, and Peele families. Forrest and Archbold negotiators.
- 4 12/3/38, Peter Kyan, George B. McKay and William and James Andrews, on raven totem and two inside poles.
- 5 1/10/39, Klinkwan, Tanewak Narrow, Klawok Creek, by Thlingit.

- 6 1/11/39, Haida Indians of Hydaburg. Agreement. FS by Ch. Burdick, 1/25/39.
- 7 1/11/39, Klinkwan memorandum of agreement. FS by Burdick, 1/17/39.
- 8 1/11/39, Sukkwan memo of agreement. FS by Burdick, 1/25/39.
- 9 1/26/39, Indians of Klawak. FS by Burdick.
- 10 2/8/39, 3/14/39, 3/15/39, 3/17/39, Thlinget Indians of Ketchikan, Saxman, Metalakatla, Old Tongass, and Village Island, Cat and Dog Island. FS by Burdick, 3/20/39.

1939

- 1 3/5/39, P. B. Hanson to Thomas L. Jackson, Kake. Inquiries as to ownership of totems Klawak, Hydaburg, Saxman. Quotes agreements. Totems inside city limits of communities not under FS jurisdiction. See agreements.
- 2 3/24/39, Paul A. Judge to Burdick. Project of totem pole park at Klukwan discussed with Perkins, OIA. Will call meeting. 20 totems at Klukwan. Describes. One house, 4 pos.s, walls decayed. Worm or pot-latch dish. 10 men available WPA work.
- 3 3/31/39, Resolution # 39-5. Reserving lots in Klawok for totem park. By Robert Petratrovich, Mayor.
- 4 4/5/39, Robert Perkins to Charles Hawkesworth, Ass't. to Gen. Sec. OIA. As's WPA funds.
- 5 4/18/39, Hawkesworth to Burdick. Transfer of Perkins letter.
- 6 4/21/39, Burdick to Hawkesworth. Season advanced. Little can be done before natives go fishing.
- 7 5/9/39, Linn Forrest to W. A. Chipperfield. Directions for mixing and application of Permatox-B concentrate.
- 8 6/15/39, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Indians at Old Kasaan undecided on where repaired totems to be erected. Asks Linn Forrest to draw up plans of layout in vicinity of Whale House. Can here work toward agreement.

- 9 10/5/39, Agreement, Town of Hydaburg, with FS to use basement of town hall as totem shop. By town council. Burdick for FS, Oct. 18, 1939.
- 10 11/17/39, Heintzleman to Perkins. FS interested in restoring or carving replicas of old house totems. If natives will transfer ownership to U.S., can repair with CCC labor, put in public place. If wish to keep in home, would like to copy. Carving to be done at Klukwan by native CCC labor.
- 11 11/14/39, Linn Forrest memo. FS trying to get permission of natives at Klukwan to restore or have copies made.
- 12 11/30/39, Linn Forrest to District Ranger. Estimate of material to preserve and paint 10 totems. Detailed letter.

1940

- 1 3/7/40, Leslie Yaw, Sup't. Sheldon Jackson School to Heintzleman. Send picture of Chief Katlean.
- 2 3/29/40, Memorandum to A. B. Cammerer. Cammerer wanted information on Old Kasaan restoration. Cites letters and reports. Reconstruction of Son-I-Hat Whale House New Kasaan, 1880. Owned by James Peele. Repair totem near Peele house. Remove 6 to 8 totems from Old Kasaan to New Kasaan and install fire protection equipment in community house.
- 3 4/6/40, Samuel P. Troutman, Haines, to V. R. Farrell, Supervisor, Native Arts and Crafts. Totem at Hindustuki rotted. Indians make replicas. Joe Tagcook knows figures. (Linn Forrest to Chipperfield. Hope can commence at Klukwan this fall. Tagcook related to natives, knows stories, but needs able helpers.
- 4 4/16/40, John H. Brillhart to Forrest. Need better cooperation. Can't promise anything.
- 5 10/1/40, Viola Garfield to Heintzleman. Work at Saxman and Kasaan at end. Saxman report finished. Son-I-Hat on way. Had hoped more advance preparation on work. Kasaan work different from Saxman. Few

stories explaining figures on poles. Need to survey Old Kasaan, plot each pole, grave, and community house. Valuable data. 3 house posts at Old Kasaan and Saxman should be preserved. Round, eagle legs. "They have the simplicity of Greek columns." At Ketchikan talked to AAUW. They should take responsibility for publication of a handbook on Ketchikan poles.

OLD KASAAN UNDER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Transfer was made in 1933. Correspondence relates to transition period from CCC work until abandoning of Old Kasaan by NPS

From the Historical Files, Sitka National Monument

1940

- 1 1/19/40, DeMaray to Heintzleman. Suggests Old Kasaan poles go to Sitka and carry on preservation work under historian and ethnologist.
- 2 5/4/40, Park Sup't. Been to Ben Miller, Custodian, Sitka N. M. FY estimates memorandum for Regional Director for 1942. Administration, \$500; Ranger Service, \$500; Trails, \$200; Antiquities, \$2000. Increase of \$3200. Visit Old Kasaan before end of fiscal year.
- 3 5/14/40, Ben Miller to Been. If have opportunity will visit Old Kasaan. Henry Glover and Linn Forrest say little left.
- 4 5/22/40, Miller to Been. Refers to memo on funds for FY.
- 5 6/3/40, DeMaray to Sup't. McKinley NP. Authorizes Frank Been, Victor Calahane to visit Old Kasaan and Sitka.
- 6 6/4/40, Ben Miller to Sup't. Mt. McKinley NP. "I received the finest kind of cooperation from the Forest Service all along the line." FS gave transportation. Inspected whole area.
- 7 6/19/40, Report on inspection of Old Kasaan N.M., Alaska by Dan C. Miller, Custodian. Inspection made May 27, 1940. Deals with area and vandalism. All graves opened, valuables taken. "Vandals, grave robbers and curio seekers have removed almost everything from the area that can be carried away. 1932 Robert Young removed one totem, 4 house totems to Ketchikan. Regional Forester concerned but could do nothing. 6 removed by FS to New Kasaan. To recondition would be difficult. Not

outstanding village, off beaten path. Would take 5 years work, 50 men, \$20,000. Better return to FS. About 17 photos in report.

1941

- 1 1/15/41, Old Kasaan FY funds \$0.00. NPS.
- 2 3/20/41, Frank Been to Victor Calahane. Read Special Report of an Inspection on Old Kasaan. Need to reconstruct Haida village on appropriate site. Stresses historic aspects of S.E. Alaska. Sitka logical place.
- 3 3/20/41, Victor Calahane, "Special Report of an Inspection of Old Kasaan National Monument". Area inspected Oct. 21. Ranger 10 used. Dismal picture. Describes New Kasaan reconstruction program of totems, house, etc. Discussed with CCC forman, W. C. R. Smow. Notebook has pictures of carving, etc. Old Kasaan now serves no useful purpose. Suggests reconstruction. No duplication of FS park. Problems of Native rights to area, and fact off tourist track. 20 good photos.
- 4 7/6/41, Clipping from Albuquerque Journal on CCC work in Alaska.
- 5 11/14/41, Victor Calahane to Mrs. Charles Garfield. Garfield asked if there had been any comprehensive studies of Old Kasaan. Refers her to Niblack and Waterman.
- 6 11/26/41, Lyle Blodgett to Frank Been. Sending 5 views of Old Kasaan. Been asked for this in letter of Nov. 3 (missing). Pictures taken prior to time natives moved to New Kasaan.
- 7 12/14/41, Ben Miller to Superintendent Been. Cost of restoration of Old Kasaan \$60,000. Garfield looked at area.

1942

- 1 2/6/42, Plan to Restore Old Kasaan. By E. A. Davids. Plan for \$174,000 restoration project.

1945

- 7/26/45, Ben Miller, "Memorandum for Regional Director Region 4, NPS.

Miller took trip to Old Kasaan, with cooperation of FS. Writes "I was no more impressed with Old Kasaan National Monument on this trip than I was on the 1940 trip and am still of the opinion that the area should be returned to the Forest Service and the Monument eliminated."

HYDABURG Records of CCC work, 1933-1942, R 10, Box 372, RG 95, N.A.

- 1 4/1/39, C. M. Archbold, Memorandum for the files. On 3/31 to Klawak with Linn Forrest. Leader is Jack Peratovich. Lots 4 and 5, block 40 reserved for totem park by town council. Peratovich also asked for lots 1, 2, and 3. CCC work will clear and set up totems.
- 2 4/11/39, Archbold, Memorandum for the Files. With Forrest. Plans for shed. Due to factionalism among natives, need white crewman. Agreement with OIA that they can use workshop as town hall.
- 3 1/12/40, Rene d'Harnoncourt, Manager, Native Arts and Crafts Board, Washington to Sullivan Coan. John Wallace wants to sell pole. FS wants it back. Wallace took pole to World's Fair.
- 4 2/5/40, Heintzleman to Archbold. Talked with Hawkesworth and Farrell. Will need moral suasion to get the pole back. Not exclusive property of Wallace but Yel-tot-zie family. Best to keep totem in Alaska.
- 5 2/6/40, Charles Hawkesworth to Sullivan Coan. Same topic.
- 6 2/6/40, Hawkesworth to Rene d'Harnoncourt. Wants Wallace pole back.
- 7 2/6/40, Hawkesworth to John Wallace. Asks Wallace to write to him, asking that pole be returned.
- 8 2/11/40, John Wallace to Hawkesworth. Pole in question our property. Will replace it.
- 9 2/23/40, Hawkesworth to Heintzleman. Quotation on poles. "Sitka has some totem poles belonged to Haida which were loaned to Government, for St. Louis and to be placed back in Haida village where they were taken from by ex-Governor Brady--I was the interpreter at that time. They should be here in this park. S. G. Davis, Hydaburg, 2/15/40.
- 10 2/23/40, Linn Forrest to Walter Aiken, CCC Foreman, Hydaburg. On paint formula for painting totems.

D

SHAKES ISLAND, CCC WORK

This summary is from FS records of CCC work, 1933-1942, R-10, Improvement-Supervision, Box 372, RG 95, N.A.

1938

- 1 11/15/38, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Wrangell Womans Civic Club and Library Ass'n. to J. M. Wyckoff, Petersburg. Club is interested in protection of old totems here. Would have to be moved from present location. Asks Wyckoff to give talk.
- 2 11/8/38, Rasmussen to Wyckoff, telegram. Will sell Shakes community house for \$1700. 4 corner totem poles inside house, also 2 totem poles and one marble marker in front of house.
- 3 11/9/38, Rasmussen to Wyckoff. Long involved letter on ownership of island. Rasmussen bought NW end from Mrs. Mary Shakes in 1934 for \$1000. Spent \$250 temporary repairs roof and floor as museum. Shakes son sold part of other end for \$350. Central strip 60-70' wide in possession of heirs of Mrs. Shakes. Believe will sell. Question of title. Mrs. Shakes herself not decided. Lot 142, block 88, Wrangell (n.d.) memo on title, Richard Suratt, Special Examiner, Inheritance, and C. B. Melzener, Chief of Probate, Indian Affairs.
- 4 11/23/38, Wyckoff, Petersburg Division to Regional Forester. Sends copy of letter. Suggests poles be placed on NF land. Wrangell logical place.
- 5 11/28/38, Heintzleman to Wyckoff. Can work only with those poles that Indian owns and is willing to dedicate to public use, and can put on land owned by U.S. Suggests FS recreational area mile outside town. Can Pay cash; if purchase, must be by another agency. Archbold good in getting poles donated, and then can offer work to Indians on restoration. If get a Wrangell project will be CCC work or WPA work, with 100% Indian labor. Saw only few poles in Wrangell in front individual dwellings. 2 good poles in front of saw mill.

Mr. Chisolm mentioned possibility of getting Chief Shakes community house, bought by Mr. Rasmussen. Can't pay cash, and ground must be in U.S. possession. Possibility of purchase by OIA through Wheeler Howard money, for co-operation to buy or sell artifacts. Possibility of reconditioning poles in other villages, taking to Wrangell. Klawak wants Tuxekan poles removed.

Asks Archbold for copies of quit claim deeds.

6 12/9/38, Heintzleman to Sec. Ickes. Asks Ickes about WPA funds for totem pole work. Would appreciate help.

7 12/10/38, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Local ANB gives unanimous consent to restoration of totem poles. Appointed committee to get quit claim deed on poles.

8 12/16/38, Rasmussen to Chamber of Commerce, Wrangell. Suggests FS leave Rasmussen in charge of Shakes Community house, develop rest of island as National Monument. If so would donate government land. Strip mentioned in letter of 11/38 above between lot 1 and 2 willed by Mary Shakes to grandson Gilbert Gunderson provision mother (Mrs. Margaret Gunderson Pane) would act as trustee with power to sell if proceeds held in trust for Gilbert.

9 12/20/38, L. B. Chisolm, City Clerk, Wrangell to Heintzleman. Believe Heintzleman could negotiate with Rasmussen. Suggests go to Skagway to secure option. Council authorized Heintzleman to offer \$1500, \$100 cash rest city warrent at 6%. Negotiating for strip between lot 1 and 2.

10 12/22/38, Heintzleman to City Clerk Chisholm. Suggestion received. Sec. of Interior doing negotiating.

From FS Records of CCC Work R-10, Improvement-Supervision, RG 95, N.A.

1939

- 1 1/10/39, Charles Jones, owner of Fisherman Totem in native cemetery, offers this totem if it is removed to Shakes Island. Asks no commercialization of totem, and marker for graves on original site of totem. Agreement being prepared.
- 2 1/11/39, J. M. Wyckoff to Mrs. Elizabeth James, Sitka. Mrs. James owns two "Kadashan" totems. Memorandum of agreement to remove to Shakes Island. Mr. Paul sent copy of agreement.
- 3 1/11/39, Charles Burdick to Wyckoff. Red cedar log towed to Wrangell. Get John Thomas to carving totems.
- 4 1/25/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Memorandum of agreement on Fisherman Totem. Jones an enrollee. He had supervised construction of three community houses. Worked with Forrest on details of Shakes House. Trestle planned, and debris cleared. Rock ramp. Hand logged cedar arrived. 80' with 21" top. Will build shed for work. Thomas made two drawings. Bear totem beyond repair. Thomas will duplicate in totem pole shop. Cost \$120.
- 5 1/25/39, Oscar Chapman, Ass't. Sec. of Interior to Anthony Dimond, Territorial Delegate, Alaska. Dimond wrote to Ickes 1/14/39 asking that Shakes Island be set aside as a National Monument to protect community house and totems. Need of anthropological investigation. Petition for monument by Wrangell Chapter of ANB. Suggests restoration of totems, house, etc., under ethnological supervision. Suggests submit project to Smithsonian. Repair, restore, study remains.
- 6 1/28/39, Charles Burdick to Wyckoff. \$42,000 WPA money for pole project (Sitka); \$798 for material.

- 7 2/1/39, Heintzleman to Dimond. Favors going slow on this project until we know what we want. Suggests making Bureau of Indian Affairs owners. Bureau could use site to sell objects made during year. SE Alaska Indians need livelihood, "especially since improved machinery and strong Seattle unions are apparently reducing the Indian population in the fish cannery industry. Curio shops would be worth trying." Have title in Ketchikan to Chief Johnson city lot and pole. CCC at work restoring pole. FS architect designed community house there, turning over to Bureau of Indian Affairs. Believes curio shop using Wheeler Howard funds would give Indians economic base at Ketchikan and Wrangell.
- 8 2/3/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Further problems on title to Shakes Island.
- 9 2/6/39, Burdick to Wyckoff. On Kadashan totems suggests title be cleared through Chamber of Commerce. Title going through Department of the Interior.
- 10 2/8/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Still no transfer of Kadashan totems. 20 M cedar at hand. One log being carved. Timber for community building to be sawed.
- 11 2/9/39, Heintzleman to Ernest Gruening, USDI. Questions regarding Russian River extension to Chugach NF and Shakes House.
- 12 2/11/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Got Kadashan totems and removed to shed for repairs.
- 13 2/13/39, Heintzleman to Wyckoff. More on Kadashan totem titles. Best to use CCC labor, not WPA.
- 14 2/21/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Title to Kadashan totems clear, but totems rotted. Not enough sound wood left to hold inset figures. Thomas Ukas, carver, can duplicate. Native made paints impracticable. No one at Wrangell can make them. Natives used three colors.

- 15 2/24/39, Wyckoff to Heintzleman. Now Native craftsmen take products to Mr. Waters. Get cash. Like this system. Direct return. (BFH notation: How about revolving fund?) Enclosed are copies of agreements with Charles Jones for totem in native cemetery, title to Kadasan totem by Wrangell Chapter, ANB.
- 16 3/4/39, Wrangell City Council to Alex Rasmussen. Burdick FS agent of City Council to negotiate purchase of Shakes Island. Will meet with Rasmussen.
- 17 3/20/39, Burdick to Heintzleman. Burdick offered Rasmussen \$200 for quit claim deed. Wants \$800. Refused.
- 18 4/21/39, Burdick to Wyckoff. On mixing Permatox B and its use.
- 19 8/7/39, Wyckoff to Burdick. On canoe carving. Can canoe on Shakes Island be repaired? It is in bad shape.

1940

- 1 5/20/40, Linn Forrest to Lew Williams, Adjutant, American Legion Post, Wrangell. Shakes Community House only Tlingit community house in Alaska. Reconstruction under way. In fall, 1938, began restoration of SE Alaska Indian art. Began around Ketchikan, with totems and Haida community house at Kasaan. Wrangell Woman Civic Club and Library Ass'n. important. Regional office work was to get titles, set location. Restoration began 6/39.
- 2 5/30/40, Heintzleman to Burdick. Long letter and telegram on matter. Gist is shift of ownership to Office of Indian Affairs, but CCC will work on Island. George T. Barrett, Principal Wrangell Institute will be custodian under Virgil R. Farrell, Director of Education. Lots transferred to CIA ownership.

1941

- 1 3/8/41, Lewis Williams, Adjutant, American Legion Post, Wrangell to Heintzleman. Asks for totem fragments--16'-20' from old remains.
- 2 3/20/41, Linn Forrest to Lewis Williams. On Kadashan totems. Policy to restore, not copy, poles now being copied. Best to keep parts in community house.
- 3 10/28/41, Forrest to Divisional Superindendent, Petersburg. On Kadashan totems. Try to save intact if possible.

E SAXMAN Records of CCC work, 1933-1942, R 10, Box 372, RG 95, N.A.

- 1 9/24/38, C. M. Archbold to B. F. Heintzleman. Saxman village agreed to take poles to Saxman park site. Up road, Greensward Avenue. Prefer to Mud Bight as only 3 miles from Ketchikan.
- 2 10/4/38, Archbold to Heintzleman. 14 poles at Cape Fox village.
- 3 10/7/38 C. M. Archbold to Heintzleman. Visited Old Tongass village. Area was settled shortly after 1867. All poles poor, 4 can be moved. "Ebbits" pole-bear; Lincoln pole. Village Island. 14 totems available. Indians moved there 1867. 4 of the poles could be moved or restored.
- 4 12/21/38, ANB agreement to use of hill for totem park.
- 5 1/5/39, Archbold to Heintzleman. Work at Saxman going well. Andy Moses got Sun Totem from Pennock Island. Asks about Kadashan totem.
- 6 9/13/39, Archbold to Heintzleman. Problem with church. Should we condemn or move?
- 7 9/22/39, Archbold to Heintzleman. Old church at Saxman. Should we move or rebuild.
- 8 9/23/39, W. Holbrook to Archbold. Question of title to church. Could City Council condemn? Encloses memorandum of agreement, Presbyterian Mission Board and town trustees. Terms are Presbyterians turn over building to town council, building used as church and for recreational purposes.
- 9 11/4/39, Archbold to Heintzleman. Christensen (pastor) planning to re-style church. Question is now to remove this eyesore.
- 10 11/8/39, Holbrook to Archbold. Can the church be rebuilt? No agreement.
- 11 11/9/39, Archbold to Holbrook. Mission doesn't agree to razing church. There are provisions for an Indian community church.
- 12 11/30/39, Archbold to Regional Forester. Christensen tied by Presbyterian Mission Board in New York, who have trouble getting a clear picture.

- 13 2/5/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. Photo of Secretary of State pole.
- 14 2/26/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. Bad fire Sunday at Saxman partially burned church. Dr. King agrees FS can raze church when insurance adjusted.
- 15 2/26/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. On fire, church ruined. Had fire insurance. Agree CCC can raze building and salvage material.
- 16 3/28/40, Donald G. Christensen to USFS. Authorizes Service to raze building.
- 17 11/18/40 Heintzleman to Archbold. Secretary of State pole decayed too much to recondition. Try to duplicate. Ask Garfield advice. Pole is from Old Tongass village.
- 18 11/27/40, Heintzleman to Linn Forrest. On same.

Primitive Village at Totem Bight

From 2701 Land Uses, Totem Poles. Ketchikan Office Historical Files

1938

- 1 1/15/38, Mud Bight Public Service Site Survey by A. W. Hodgman.

1939

- 1 1/28/39, A. W. Hodgman, General Report of Mud Bight and field notes of survey by Hodgman and George Sawyer.
- 2 2/28/39, Telegram, Charles Burdick to Forestry, Ketchikan. On survey.
- 3 4/1/39, Wellman Holbrook to District Ranger, Ketchikan. Sending blue-prints.

1940

- 1 1/25/40, Archbold to Forestry, Juneau. Clearing and grading finished.
- 2 1/26/40, Wendell Holbrook to Archbold. Linn Forrest to visit Ketchikan.
- 3 4/10/40, Archbold to Regional Forester. Next fall want each project to turn out one or two poles for village. Sitka pole spliced, might send to village. Have 50 M cedar logs. Can they be sawed for house construction timbers?
- 4 4/10/40, Archbold to W. Holbrook. Regarding name for area, suggests Point Tongass.
- 5 4/26/40, Holbrook to Archbold. Totem Bight better. Parke, Forrest, Mrs. Shaffer favor.
- 6 5/2/40, Archbold to Regional Forester. Totem Bight O.K. for name.
- 7 6/25/40, Archbold to Regional Forester. Walter Shaeffer Senior Foreman.
- 8 10/11/40, Archbold to Regional Forester. Cutting cedar saw logs.

Writes on dimensions of inside roof rafters. Can spruce be substituted for cedar? Whipsawing butt cuts red cedar at Saxman. Can carve pole for Juneau. Carving one large totem each at Hydaburg, Klawock, Kasaan. Wants C. R. Snow as foreman.

- 9 10/14/40, Heintzleman to Archbold. On timber types for community house. Prefers not to mix Haida and Tlingit poles. So carve no poles for village at Hydaburg, Klawock, Kasaan. Also have in mind large pole for Juneau. Carve at Hydaburg, Klawock, Kasaan. Will see about C. R. Snow as foreman.
- 10 12/3/40, Archbold, Memo. Sketch of entrance poles. Allotment report, 1940. Oct. 11. July, Aug., Sept. Watchman and roustabout \$90. Work on village, \$1350.
- (Much correspondence 1940 and 1941 on building dimensions omitted as repetitive.)

1650 Historical Chief Johnson Pole, Ketchikan Historical Files, R.O. Juneau

This lengthy correspondence deals with the ownership of pole and attempts to get it into public ownership.

1 7/15/38, Claude Hirst BIA to Leonard C. Allen, US Government Teacher, Director of Education. Hirst feels Chief Johnson pole should go back to Indians. We can take care of pole. Hirst talked with Forest Service. Asked what work needed on Johnson and other poles, and if men available. Gruening interested.

2 7/18/38, Allen to Hirst. Pole privately owned, so FS work impossible. Archbold suggests Indians get clear title. Ernest Tobin, editor of Alaska Sportsman, wants old Tlingit totem in ball park, but FS can't cooperate as park not owned by federal government. Favors deeding part of park to government. Should organize, pay back taxes, get clear title, deed to U.S. government so can use CCC labor. If impossible, get loan under Wheeler Act. Saxman best site for Fort Tongass and Cape Fox totems. Totem committee feels Johnson property should belong to city, be used for museum. Suggests ANB own. Not practical to restore Cape Fox and Fort Tongass totems, too far off. Old Kasaan is a National Monument, but "no representative of the NPS has ever visited the site." Need NPS authorization for Old Kasaan work. Could use work winter, for over 100 CCC laborers. Suggests meeting at Saxman of all Indians at close of fishing season. Get all adults to sign agreement on totems.

3 11/15/38, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Sending papers on title. Series of deeds transferring title from Chief Johnson to J. E. Berg to Camp 14, ANB to US government.

4 3/1/39, Heintzleman to BIA. On conveyances.

5 10/7/44, George A. Parks "Memorandum for Mr. Geeslin" Acting Sup't. Alaska Native Service. On title.

- 6 8/1/45, Fred R. Geeslin to Heintzleman. On title.
- 7 7/3/46, Heintzleman to ANS.
- 8 12/18/46, Charles Walker, BIA to Heintzleman.
- 9 4/3/52, Hugh Wade, Area Director BIA to William Boardman, Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce. BIA has no funds available for preservation of Indian relics. Is job for local interests.
- 10 10/2/39, Linn Forrest, "Story of Chief Johnson Pole". Deals with title transfers. Title clouded. Involved story. Denouement is that title to property still in Townsite Trustee.
- 11 3/10/55, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. On title. Apparently still in city of Ketchikan.

F

1650 Historical File, Auke Village, Juneau Office

- 1 3/21/23, M. Merritt, Memorandum for the files. Photos of claim development of Pelton.
- 2 5/16/39, W. A. Chipperfield, Memorandum for Regional Office. Memo on architecture of old village.
- 3 1/18/41, Charles Forward to Regional Forester. Forward wants to excavate hole for totem and look for evidence of occupancy.
- 4 3/11/41, William N. Parke, Landscape Architect, Memorandum for Admiralty. Sketch of Auke Village totem location and plan of development. Simple development plan. Keep weeds and brush cut; steps; effect of being undisturbed since natives have moved away.
- 5 6/8/45, W. Robert Webb, Secretary, Juneau C. of C. to Heintzleman. Suggests restoration of Auke village to such an original state as is possible and admissible.
- 6 7/4/45, Harry Stirling, USFS, to Webb. Would need funds to restore.

1650 Historical File, Douglas Island Indian Graves, Juneau Office

9/9/37, Heintzleman to W. J. McDonald. See me about marker. CCC planning to erect to Chief Kow-wah-ee and Chief Ana-tla-ash on road near Douglas. Hawkesworth of CIA approved. Suggested in park area. Look over two Indian grave houses; get suggestions from Hawkesworth, Kashovaroff, Lloyd Warten. Mrs. Shafer designing markers for Kow-wah-ee. Hawkesworth also agrees on marker on tip of Pt. Louisa to commemorate man whose canoe and grave house were here 10 years ago. Need identity of man.

9/21/37, McDonald to Regional Forester. Agreement with Indian owners to rehabilitate gravehouses.

9/30/37, Charles W. Hawkesworth CIA to Heintzleman. Hawkesworth suggests Indian graves near Douglas be rehabilitated with CCC labor. Make small park. Suggests early Juneau pioneers also have graves rehabilitated.

(n.d.) W. J. McDonald to Heintzleman. Should limit rehabilitation to Douglas Island site.

G

CCC WORK IN ALASKA, GENERAL

Improvements constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Alaska during the period 1933 through 1941, summary in 1953, on totem pole citations. (Annual Reports)

- 1 Annual Report to the Director on Alaska CCC fiscal year 1939 cites work at Wrangell. Logging crew to get logs for poles and shakes; crew of natives to rehabilitate historic native structures and totem poles.
- 2 Ketchikan rehabilitation of totem poles and tribal houses. Title to poles so can be moved to areas adjacent to tourists and others. Some of the poles were so far gone that complete duplication was necessary, while others could be restored by replacing only the decayed parts. One of the chief aims has been to maintain the original designs and colorings. Kasaan and Wrangell restoration of tribal houses.
- 3 Annual Report to Director on Alaska CCC fiscal year 1940 by Harold E. Smith. Kasaan, red cedar for totems. Klawock totem pole project carving of 12 poles. Hydaburg completing 12 poles. Park native village set up at Saxman and Totem Bight. Restoration of historical structures. Shakes Island, 4605 man days; Ketchikan, 3465 man days on FS land, 8,953 days on other public lands.
- 4 Annual Report to Director on Alaska CCC, FY 1941, by Harold Smith. Fluctuating enrollment, due to trend of employment. Defense projects took all available men. Kasaan pole carving; poles erected. Ranger 6 hauls pole. In Klawock 13 totems erected. Hydaburg carving continues 18 totems erected. Pole for Ketchikan. Saxman 21 poles. 3 more on hand. 4 inside poles carved, and 50' entrance totem.

Miscellaneous poles, Records of CCC work, 1933-1942 R 10, Box 371, RG 95, N.A.

A Procurement of yellow cedar pole for Governor's Mansion.

1 3/29/40, Harold Smith to Linn Forrest

2 3/30/40, W. Holbrook to Forrest

3 4/18/40, Forrest, memorandum.

4 7/12/40, Forrest to Archbold.

5 12/7/40, Heintzleman to Archbold.

B American Legion poles, Ketchikan

1 1/17/39, Linn Forrest to Heintzleman. Poles in bad repair. Title remains with Indians, not American Legion. Legion got poles on promise would keep in good repair. Has not kept promise. Need agreement.

2 1/2/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. Ownership of poles serious problem. Better drop the matter.

3 2/16/40, Archbold to Heintzleman. Questions of legality in regard to Legion totems. Meantime have more totems than can handle and can't spare men anyhow.

Miscellaneous poles. From report, Old Kasaan Village Poles, 1938, R. O. Juneau.

1 5/10/41, Memo, Ball Park totems. 7 totems in ball park, bad shape. FS offered to take, put on government land. Legion said their possession legal, and would keep. In end Legion had them repaired, kept in Ketchikan park. CCC carved 2 entire totems for Federal Bld'g. grounds.

DIARIES in Seattle FRC, Alaska FS Records

- 1 Box 69070 Alvin Blackerby, Lands and Recreation, did a great deal of educational work in CCC Camp 5. His diaries are among the most informative. Valuable for 1939-41.
- 2 Box 69070 Paul Judge did clerical and inspection work on various projects. 1939-40. Less detailed than those of Blackerby
- 3 Box 69070 Diaries of John Brillhart (1939-41); W. A. Chipperfield (1928-34); Virgil Heath (1941); brief and uninformative.
- 4 Box 69077 Log of the Forester. A great deal of detail on log towing activities on totem job 1939-41 in Ketchikan area.
- 5Box 69074 Log of Ranger 7 Same as above, worked in Hydaburg and Klawock area.
- 6 Box 69075 Log of Ranger 8 As above. Valuable for Ketchikan area.

H

WORK OF DR. VIOLA GARFIELD

From Historical Files, Ketchikan

- 1 11/14/38, A. Wetmore, U. S. National Museum to A. B. Cammerer. Restoration under skilled archeologist required. Don't let carvers work without supervision. If poles are moved, move to site where they can be cared for.
- 2 12/4/38, A. B. Cammerer, Director, NPS to Frederick Silox, Forester. On funding and need for technical aid. "Ethnological fidelity" in restoration. Need trained ethnologist. See Barbeau article.
- 3 1/3/40, Heintzleman to Petersburg Division. On Viola Garfield trip.
- 4 6/30/40, Viola Garfield to C. M. Archbold. Social letter. Enjoyed trip.
- 5 7/29/40, Heintzleman to C. M. Archbold. Appointment of Viola Garfield as collaborator with FS and CCC. Will study Indian legends. R-10 will pay expenses from Seattle, transcribe reports, give per diem pay by CCC allotment. Garfield will visit Archbold. Will collect data on legends.
- 6 7/26/40, Heintzleman to Garfield. On terms of appointment.

From Sitka National Monument Historical File

- 7 8/9/40, clipping from Anchorage Times. Garfield is collaborator. To begin work August 15.

From Historical Files, Ketchikan

- 8 10/1/40, Garfield to Heintzleman. On Saxman trip. Makes recommendations on Old Kasaan, house posts at Saxman and Old Kasaan.
- 9 3/28/41, Linn Forrest to Forestry, Juneau. On manuscript of Garfield.
- 10 3/31/41, Forrest to Garfield. Sending totem stories of Saxman in rough draft. Asks about University of Washington plans for publication.
- 11 4/10/41, Forrest to Garfield. Photos of Saxman group.
- 12 6/5/41, Heintzleman to Archbold. Garfield traveling north. Collaborator with NPS.

13 7/2/41, Archbold to Regional Forester. On Garfield travel allowance.

14 7/3/41, Forrest to Heintzleman. On Garfield publication.

From the Historical Files, Sitka National Monument

15 (n. d.) Memo (handwritten) Miller to Been. "I asked Linn when he was over the other day if he worked with Mrs. Garfield and he said NO when he heard she was to be in Juneau he made it his business to be in Ketchikan on a business trip. I know nothing of the lady as I only met her at the blockhouse last summer & didn't even know she was coming."

16 11/14/41, Victor Calahane, Section on NF wildlife to Mrs. Charles Garfield. On Old Kasaan inspection. She asked if there had been any comprehensive studies. Calahane refers her to Niblack and Waterman.

17 12/14/41, Ben Miller to Sup't. Been. Cost of restoration of Old Kasaan \$60,000. No idea what Garfield working on. She saw display.

18 2/23/42, Newton Drury, Memo for Sup't. Mt. McKinley NP. Viola Garfield to work as collaborator. Not confined to any particular area. To give technical assistance as ethnologist in salvage and preservation work. Will visit Old Kasaan. Collect information for NPS.

From the Historical Files, Ketchikan

19 7/4/44, Heintzleman to Grafied. What is status of present publication? Need technical work at Saxman.

20 1/28/46, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Prints sent in.

21 2/5/46, Linn Forrest to Ketchikan FS. Garfield received photos.

22 2/7/46, Archbold to Regional Forester. On missing negatives. Also memo on American Legion poles.

23 2/22/46, Garfield to Archbold. Description Saxman, Ketchikan, Mud Bight sites.

24 9/30/49, Heintzleman to Garfield. Garfield planned trip.

25 6/16/50, Garfield to Archbold. Suggests some figures for Saxman or Mud Bight might be acquired, from old villages. Figures far gone.

I Articles Concerning CCC Work in Alaska

The following published works on CCC Totem Project are significant:

1939

C. M. Archbold, "Restoration" (of totem Poles), Alaska Sportsman, 5:3 (March, 1939), 16-17+. Workman-like account of totem restoration project. Credits Ensign Niblock in 1888 report with asking that the poles be saved for future generations. Deals with Brady and the World's Fair, curio dealers, etc. Good account.

1941

Viola Garfield, "Restoration Program, Alaska Totems", Alaska Sportsman, 7:10 (1941) 14-15+. Deals with her work as collaborator on the totem pole project. Uses all possible data, Collected photos. Purpose to renew poles, aid Indians in artistic work. Would both guard poles and keep legends.

B. F. Heintzleman, "Restoring Alaska's Indian Totems", American Forests, 48:11 (Nov. 1942), 520. Article by man in charge. Stresses purpose to reproduce poles with fidelity and to get Indians interested in past.

1942

Katherine Kuh, "Confidential Report to BIA" (mss.) Highly pejorative account of USFS work in regard to totem poles. Strongly against reproductions, which lack the force and vitality of originals. Reports old totems burned at Hydaburg and Klawock, and that FS should have prevented this action. Strongly condemns lack of care of poles in totem parks, and blames FS for lack of care of totem poles. A forerunner to her blasts of 1966 and 1967. To be found in Historical Files, Totem Poles, Juneau Office, USFS.

1948

Viola E. Garfield and Linn Forrest, The Wolf and the Raven, Seattle, 1948. This book consists of descriptions of the totem parks and individual poles; the history of individual poles, and legends connected with them.

1951

Marius Barbeau, Totem Poles, VI and II, Ottawa, National Museum, 1951. Though the focus is primarily Canadian, the book contains pictures and descriptions of Alaska totems involved in the CCC project and legends connected with them.

1963

Edward L. Keithahn, Monuments in Cedar, Seattle, 1963. The book contains a very good account of Forest Service concern with totem pole preservation and restoration. The photographs, many from FS sources, are excellent. This is by far the best history of the totem pole for the non-specialist. Good general bibliography.

1966

Katherine Kuh, "Alaska's Vanishing Art", Saturday Review, Oct.22, 1966. Vitriolic attack on CCC work of U. S. Forest Service, in what Linn Forrest termed "a smear". A factually inaccurate mish-mash of half truths, rumors, and criticism.

1967

Katherine Kuh, "Alaska's Art in Peril", Saturday Review, March 25, 1967. Another McCarthyistic attack. I asked Mrs. Kuh to give me the sources of her allegations, and to document her charges, but she refused to give me access to her files.

Polly and Leon Gordon Miller, Lost Heritage of Alaska. Cleveland and New York, 1967. Written by art historians. Somewhat inaccurate in regard to FS activities during CCC days, saying, for example, that FS managed Sitka N. M. Influenced by Kuh articles.

There are also a large number of magazine articles, largely in local or regional papers, of ephemeral value. These have not been listed here, but I will turn my rough list of them over to the Forest Service. The clipping files of the Forest Service, Juneau Office, are voluminous, but hard to use, since the clippings are not segregated by topic. They were not utilized. It would probably be a good idea eventually to have the clippings organized, so they can be used. It should be noted that the totem pole project received little or no national publicity.

Totems, CCC, from The Alaskan

A number of items on totem poles appear in the CCC paper, The Alaskan.
Files of this paper are in the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

- 1 I:3 (2/20/40) Logs cut for totem poles and brought to end of Ward's Lake. Totem poles restored, Sitka. Rechar M. Tate and 3 native carvers, with John Maursted, foreman. WPA project. Crew reenforces partially sound totems, cuts out rot, repairs and in deteriorated totems uses them as patterns. 3 new totems completed, 2 near completion, 2 to go. Largest 65'. Use of preservative.

Articles on totems by Linn Forrest.

Charles Brown, Head carver, Saxman, wrote article on replica of Seattle totem, saying "The history of our fathers' totems is nearly dead, but now again is being brought to life. Once more our old familiar totem will proudly face the world with new war paint. The makers of these old totems will not have died in vain. May these old totems bring about prosperity to our people."

- 2 I:4 (3/20/40) Enrollees working chiefly on Saxman poles. Article by Linn Forrest on totems.
- 3 I:5 (April, 1940) Wrangell potlatch, on restoration of Chief Shakes House. Description of Big Bear Totem, Shakes Island.
- 4 I:7 (6/20/40) Describes Wrangell potlatch with Heintzleman, Claude Hirst, Wm. Paul, Sr. comments. Stresses excellence of work. Forrest writes on Wrangell poles.
- 5 I:8 (7/20/41) Linn Forrest makes an inspection trip. Laid out parts at Hydaburg and Klawak, and inspected poles at Ketchikan, Wrangell. Description of Seattle pole.
- 6 I:10 (Sept. 1940) Charles Brown tells Tlingit legend of world flood.
- 7 I:11 (Oct. 1941) Another story of world flood by Charles Brown.

- 8 I:12 (Nov. 1940) Linn Forrest notes on history of Indians, as related by Thomas Ukas, Wrangell.
- 9 II:1 (Dec. 1940) Linn Forrest relates story of candle fish, from Thomas Ukas.
- 10 II:2 (Jan. 1941) Linn Forrest relates story of Governor's totem. CCC enrollment 235 whites, 649 Indians.
- 11 II:3 (April, 1941) At Klawak, John Teratovich in charge. Poles to be completed in 1941. 28 being repaired from Tuxikan. Several being carved. Work done under Walter Ketah, full blood Indian. At Hydaburg carving crew under John Wallace finished Eagle totem. Duplicate of How-Kan Eagle. 11' high, 4'4" across. Park laid out 120' x 205'. 16 other poles, 4 community house poles duplicates of old ones from Howkan, Lking-kwan, Sukkwan. Paul Ozwa, foreman.

Articles Concerning CCC Work

From 1650 Historical CCCTotem Pole Restoration File, R. O. Juneau

1944

8/28/44, Linn Forrest, "Memorandum for the Files", U-Improvement-Totem Pole Restoration-General. Information compiled for Edward Keithahn, Curator, Territorial Museum. Deals with history of project. Places from which poles taken, where erected, costs of project. Important historical document. n.d. about 1948. Linn Forrest and A. W. Blackerby, "Alaska Raven Tales of Creation". This is a manuscript, not published, on legends of creation by the Indians, collected by Linn Forrest and edited by A. W. Blackerby. Introduction has important historical data on totem pole project.

1954

Sourdough Notes, May 1954. In June 1953, Oscar Manspol painted totem pole at Sitka. Used Dutch Boy paints.

Part IV: Post CCC Days

The CCC program came to an end in 1942, and the correspondence from then until 1967 related primarily to liquidation of the CCC project, recommendations for a continuing program to keep existing totem parks and existing poles, and correspondence with various museums.

A Miscellaneous Correspondence, Totems
From the Juneau H. C. Historical Files

1941

- 1 5/28/41, Richard A. Ramme to Linn Forrest. Wants totem story. June 1 Sunset will have totem pictures, as will June 20 Alaska Life.
- 2 6/28/41, Linn Forrest to Ramme. F.S. completing stories.

1942

- 1 4/7/42, Heintzleman to Divisional Supervisors. All parts of old totems which have been removed from original sites should be preserved. Remove from shop, store off ground. Stickers between layers for circulation of air. Take care to assure "no pieces, regardless of the stage of deterioration, shall be destroyed."
- 2 4/8/42, Heintzleman to Claude Hirst. Read with concern Mr. Beatty's letter of 3/26 on destruction of old totem poles so decayed they could not be preserved and could only be destroyed. Totems were old. Bound with ropes or cut in sections. Work done on scaffolding in original place. All originals retained, stacked "where they can be used for reference by anthropologists and others interested. No totems have been destroyed or burned.
- 3 10/13/42, Wendell Holbrook to Archbold. Estimate costs of doing uncompleted projects.
- 4 10/19/42, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Need \$500 for moving totems. "At most of the parks old totems were destroyed after they were copied. This was at the request of the owners who helped destroy them. They were in no shape to preserve and once copies were made, they had served their purpose and to keep them indefinitely would create quite a problem. In fact we have quite a problem in storing the old poles that remain to be copied." At Klawock 6 poles moved into sheds, off ground on sills. Bransford working on community project. One pole to

Addenda to General Correspondence, 1942

1/23/42, Heintzleman memo. "Restoration project". Two page typescript summarizing correspondence on poles and attempts to finance project.

N. D. probably 1942, "Totem Restoration program under Civilian Conservation Corps and U. S. Forest Service" This is an inventory of community houses and totems restored. Report goes to July 1941. Attached is report from "Wolf and Raven". Also attached copy of Archbold's "Totem Pole Restoration in Southeastern Alaska, 1940.

finish. Need bids to erect poles. Cost about \$750. Saxman, 5 poles to be moved to Totem Bight, one left in shed. Seattle pole set on one side. Property city of Seattle. Will move to Totem Bight. Only one section worth keeping. Would like permission to destroy worthless section. Great Oyster Totem--behind copy on skids--decayed--will try to return to owner for fuel. Will get statement from owner requesting same. To complete Totem Bight project, need Forrest plan. About \$2500. Costs completing, erecting, etc. \$3500 above \$500 allotted. Wages are higher.

1943

- 1 6/15/43, Jay Monaghan to Supervisor, Tongass. Would like replica of Lincoln pole for Springfield. Could get Indian to carve? (Monaghan was a Lincoln biographer.)
- 2 6/22/43, Archbold to Monaghan. Summer poor season for work since Indians fishing. Costs higher. Formerly \$25 per foot, now \$50. Would cost \$400-\$600. If funds available suggest come up, make contract.

1945

- 1 11/1/45, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Mr. Tobin wants title to Raven Flood totem.
- 2 11/6/45, Chas. Burdi to Archbold. Encloses title.
- 3 12/13/45, Heintzleman to Don Foster, Alaska Native Service. Can you plan cleanup of Saxman totem park with natives as was done in Hydaburg and Klavock? Pan Pacific Good Neighbor Tours, Inc. plans to visit area.
- 4 12/20/45, Delbert Hands, Boy Scout Executive to C. M. Archbold. Boy Scouts clean up Saxman.
- 5 12/26/45, Archbold to Hands. On scout work. Would be ideal year round project. FS would provide transportation, hand tools.

1946

- 1 1/11/46, Harry Sperling, FS Administrative Officer to C. M. Archbold;
we enlarged sections on Saxman and primitive Indian Village. 1946 copy
of mss. on Ketchikan area having information on Saxman, Totem Bight
areas. Information on North Tongass Highway (n. d.) detailed on Totem
Bight.
- 2 1/30/46, Archbold to Sperling. Plenty of copies of mss.
- 3 1/6/46, Archbold to Emery Tobin, Editor, Alaska Sportsman. Discuss mss.
on Ketchikan. FS will review.

1948

- 1 6/30/48, Reinhilt Birst, Gen. Sup't. Alaska Native Service to Harry
Sperling. No funds or jurisdiction to keep up totem park. Also
Ketchikan Boy Scouts too busy.
- 2 7/8/48, Howard Hopkins, Ass't. Chief Forester. Inspection Report.
Long report on totems and community houses. Found in U.S.F.S. Alaska Region.
Box 43115, FRC, Seattle.
Klawock—Tribe moved, no private use of villages except one small location
north of village. Community house "demolished through non-use" not
used for 50 years. Little use of land back of beach.
Describes Kasaan and Chief Son-I-Hat community house and large outside
totem poles. Both restored, in excellent shape. But needs more main-
tenance. Suggests develop Indian trading post at community house.
Hydaburg—"The village has 15-20 totem poles which were restored by
the CCC. Totem poles in Alaska are now simply regarded as ornaments
and have no other significance."
Klawock—CCC restored 21 poles.
Saxman—interesting poles, no maintenance. Good place to sell curios.
Recommends development of totem pole areas, and that FS help Indian
office start trading posts in totem parks.

1949

From U-Inspection-R-10: "Recreation and Lands Activity", Box 43118, FRC, Seattle.

8/15/49 to 9/2/49, Inspection report by John Sieker. Commends FS for restoring and preserving totems and community houses, and using limited funds to keep them in repair.

From R. C. Juneau, Historical Files

1950

- 1 4/12/50, Heintzleman to Charles Burdick. Try to get funds for Totem Bight. Tried to get \$2000, but failed.
 - 2 5/2/50, Archbold to Regional Forester. Summarizes letter. Reinhilt Birst, Alaska Native Service, says has no responsibility. But letter of 5/13/40 by George Parks, Saxman Townsite Trustee, to Hirst, sets aside lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of Block 5 for use of CIA as educational resort. Leonard Allen, Principal, wrote to Birst that use of school lot for totem park approved. FS has no jurisdiction. Decision must be by NPS, ANS, or territorial agencies.
- 5/2/50, Archbold to Regional Forester. Asks about fast colors for totems.

1951

From USFS Alaska Records, Box 58549, FRC, Seattle

- 1 5/16/51, B. F. Heintzleman memo. Suggests Blackerby and Chipperfield discuss advisability of persuading NPS to urge BIA to take over operation, maintenance of restored poles and community houses at Saxman, Shakes Island, Kasaan, Hydaburg, Klawock, Totem Bight, and Chief Johnson pole. Suggests NPS vacate Sitka N.M. or eliminate section east of Indian Houses. Transfer poles to Sitka Town Park.
- 2 5/21/51, W. A. Chipperfield memo. Discussed above memo with Collins NPS. Doubts ANS will take on work. Best to get territorial "Lands and Park"

to take over, but bill for that in territorial legislature failed.

From U-Cooperation, Box 48459, Alaska Records, FRC, Seattle.

- 3 5/27/51, George Allen, NPS.; FS and NPS Joint Recreational Survey. This survey was taken under act of 6/23/36 (49 Stat., 1894) authorizing Sec. of Interior through NPS to make surveys on all lands but NF. NPS got \$40,000 for FY 1951, expects same 1952. Major part of report deals with their tour of Behm Canal, Walker Cove, Rudyard Bay, Stikine River, etc. Felt needed immediate protection for wilderness values. Admiralty had bear refuges, need no further action. Much concern about abandoned villages. High praise of CCC work under FS. Suggestions ANS or Territory assume responsibility. Suggest Shakes Island and site of old Fort Dionysius be established as National Historical Sites, with provision to exhibit Indian arts and crafts. Suggest NPS take preservative action at Old Kasaan and Village Island, and get Alaska Native Service to care for totems in other places. Need archeological classification for areas under FS, with cooperative funds. Difficult because of isolation and lack of visitation to justify expenditures. Wrangell and Ketchikan reproductions deserve special treatment as are on main travel routes.

- 4 6/1/51, Knox Marshall, Forester "Preliminary Report, Alaska Recreation Resource Study. Enclosed above.

From Forest Service Records, Alaska Region, Box 43118, FRC, Seattle

- 5 9/21/51, Gordon J. Gray, General Operation Functional Inspection. Commends FS on care of totem villages under their jurisdiction, in contrast to those turned over to communities. Regrets lack of interest in communities where FS cannot legally protect, as Shakes Island.
- 6 11/9/51, C. A. Gustafson, Fire Control Officer to C. M. Granger, Ass't. Chief Forester. Report of trip to R-10. Visited totem pole villages. "Well maintained". Need of paint at Ketchikan and Kasaan to combat

weathering. Buildings "in excellent condition". 1 photo.

1952

From U-Cooperation-Federal and Territorial agencies-Closed file, Box 48459, FRC, Seattle.

- 1 10/10/52, B. F. Heintzleman to Roger R. Robinson, Regional Forester, Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management. Deals with public service sites. Restored totem poles, and community houses used by natives of Ketchikan.

1954

From Historical Files, R. C. Juneau

- 1 Bill to abolish N.M., and undated memos, A. W. Blackerby to A. W. Greeley, Greeley to Blackerby, W. H. Johnson to Blackerby. On desirability of some protection.
- 2 3/5/54, W. H. Johnson to Southern Division. Asks historical information on Old Kasaan.
- 3 3/8/54, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Deals with ownership of Ketchikan poles, what poles were moved, and where from. A number of old poles still left in Old Kasaan. FS moved those worthy of repair.
- 4 6/13/54, Copy of committee report to 83rd Congress, 2d Sess. to abolish N. M.
- 5 7/21/54, Memos, A. W. Blackerby to A. W. Greeley, Greeley to Blackerby, W. H. Johnson to Blackerby on desirability of protection.

1955

From U-Inspection-R-10, Alaska Records, USFS, Box 43118, FRC, Seattle.

- 1 6/16-55 to 7/19/55, J. W. Herbert, "R-10, Recreation and Land Use Activity". Areas adjacent to Ketchikan eliminated from forest going to pot. Unlikely town of Ketchikan can keep up areas eliminated from NF. Suggest Territory or BLM management. HR 4047 would authorize BLM.

From Historical Files, R. O. Juneau.

- 2 9/6/55, Map of Old Kasaan Native Village Historical Area. Established by Regional Forester, A. W. Greeley 9/26/55.

1957

From U-Inspection-R-10, Alaska Records, USFS, Box 43118, FRC, Seattle.

- 1 5/6/57 to 5/17/57, "General Functional Inspection, South Tongass", by R. W. Flemming. Deals with Old Kasaan Historical Area. Overgrown and dilapidated looking, but has much of archeological interest.

"There are many graves remaining which, because of their authenticity, are more interesting than the ones restored or copied in other places." Forrest now plans some custodial work when recreational funds available. Includes posting boundaries at beach, clearing trails, some cleanup. But no rehabilitation or maintenance of totems planned at this time.

1958

- 1 7/21/58 to 8/8/58, Henry A. Harrison, Inspection-R-10-Recreational and Use activities. Maintenance poor and villages built by Forest Service but now eliminated. Needed for public recreation, but maintenance poor.

CCC General Correspondence 1933-1966

From the Historical Files, R. O. Juneau.

1965

- 1 3/9/65, Vince Olson, Supervisor, N. Tongass, to Regional Forester. Memo from Petersburg giving inventory of poles used in CCC project. Inventory attached.
- 2 3/27/65, K. M. Daniels, Ass't. Regional Forester Div. Administration Management to Chief. Sending prints from files of single totems.

1966

- 1 6/13/66, Tourist Promotion Committee, Ketchikan C. of C. to Gerald Van Gilst. Can old totems be preserved by resin-like material, sprayed on them?
- 2 7/28/66, W. H. Johnson, Regional Forester, to Erna Gunther, U. of Washington, Anthropology. Asks suggestions on establishing archeological sites on N.F.
- 3 7/28/66, Johnson to Gunther, Thanks for letter of July 4. (Not in files.)
- 4 7/28/66, Johnson to Forest Supervisors, S. Tongass. Copy of memorandum. Need information on basis for asking for archeologist. Areas, history of totems, when erected when villages vacated, when poles removed, etc.
- 5 10/7/66, Charles Barr Social Worker, SE District, Alaska, to Area Director on proposal to relocate Old Kasaan totems.
- 6 10/7/66, C. W. Heinmiller, Alaska Indian Crafts, Inc. to Area Director, BIA. On Katherine Kuh article on sources of grants.
- 7 12/1/66, Heinmiller to Area Director, BIA, on same.

1967

- 1 2/7/67, Owen Morken, Area Director, Fed. Field Committee to Doug Jones. Possibility FS will do restoration work in abandoned villages, Prince of Wales Island.

- 2 3/23/67, John Barrett to John B. Anderson. Copy of Kuh article. (By George Roskie.)
- 3 3/27/67, R. E. McClean, Juneau Area Office to Commissioner, BIA. Need for restoration and repair of poles. \$2500 each. Kake, project to carve "World's largest totempole". Heinmiller, Alaska Indian Arts, Inc. has grant proposal.
- 4 (N. D., probably early 1967), Alaska Indian Arts, Inc. "To Whom it May Concern". Totems, old and new categories. New cost \$100 running foot basic figure for 24" d. and over 10' l. Over 10' l. but less than 24" d. same. Old totems \$300 running foot. \$10,000 offered for wall screen and house posts.
- 5 4/11/67, W. H. Johnson to Chief Forester. Hadn't seen Kuh article. History of FS is cooperative action with NPS. Totems still left in forest. National Forest Recreation Survey, areas classified as historic or recreational sites. Totems belong to natives. Some removed without permission. Preservation explored by BIA, NPS, F. S., Alaska Native Arts, Inc., Centennial Commission, Office of Economic Opportunity. UCIA had asked for nine poles. Had as yet no answer from ANB.
- 6 5/1/67, A. W. Greeley to John B. Anderson (H. R.) On totem pole restoration, refers him to early W. H. Johnson letter.
- 7 6/6/67, C. Van Gilst to Regional Forester. Asks about files relating to Totem Bight.

1968

- 1 3/11/68, W. H. Johnson to Richard A. Bradley, Sec. of Interior. On ownership of totems. Property of U. S. government under Antiquities Act. Opinion of Regional Attorney.

B

POST WAR PLANS

From the Historical Files, Ketchikan

1942

- 1 1/30/42, John Wallace to C. M. Archbold. Asks Eagle House totem with Chilkat blanket be moved from Hydaburg park to Totem Bight.
- 2 2/2/42, Linn Forrest to C. M. Archbold. Send copy of development plan for Totem Bight--walks, entrance, etc. File this for future reference. Can do nothing now. Low enrollment in CCC, ending of program 6/1/42.

1945

- 1 5/29/45, Archbold to A. W. Hodgman and Charles Davis. Linn Forrest, Marshall, and I visited community house. Large party had beer and wiener roast. Charred timber around edge of fire pit, left debris, bottles. Bird totem top carried in, and beak broken off. Wants cleanup, fire pit cleaned, fire wood carried out. Clean up of litter, glass, bottles. "No fire" sign put up. Carry bear totem in front to storage shed.
- 2 6/21/45, Archbold to Capt. G. W. McLean, District C. G. officer. C. G. had party at building. Asks that they cease vandalism.
- 3 9/27/45, Archbold to Commander Herman H. Leslie, Dist. Coast Guard officer. Coast guard party in jeep circled building, cutting ruts. Truck carrying army gravel from high tide deposit. Coast Guard not mentioned in article on vandalism. Asks personnel officer to stop destructive use of area. If Coast Guard can't behave, suggest order area off limits to officers and enlisted personnel.
- 4 6/2/45, Archbold to Regional Forester. Asks Linn Forrest to design sign "Notice: Please do not build fires in or near this building".
- 5 7/17/45, Forrest to Division Supervisor. Signs built.
- 6 7/17/45, Archbold to Regional Forester. Signs built.

- 7 8/1/45, A. N. Glover to Dist. Supervisor. Signs built.
- 8 9/14/45, Heintzleman to Div. Supervisor. War over. Let's complete project. Advise as to number of totems still to be raised, erected. Can you interest Service Clubs?
- 9 9/27/45, Archbold to Regional Forester. Eleven poles in shed. Asks if forest plan of 1/28/42 to be followed. Plans to dismantle old workshed burn old totems, since copies all made. Landscape. Can we complete with native help. Would be added cost—white help cheaper. Are FRD funds usable for erection? On aid, discuss with Alaska Development Board. Ask Alaska Native Service. Gov. Gruening asking what FS plans to do.
- 10 10/11/45, Burdick to Archbold. Deals with financing and continuing project.
- 11 10/17/45, Estimates for completing Primitive Indian Village at Totem Bight \$5,000.
- 12 10/18/45, Archbold to Regional Forester. Estimate of costs enclosed. Little local help available. People feel that government should finish. Marshall and Archbold closed and padlocked building. Need watchman.

1946

- 1 9/5/46, Heintzleman to Archbold. Funds required \$2500. Erect 11 poles.
- 2 9/11/46, E. L. Keithahn, State Museum, to Archbold. Parts of totems in warehouse at Ketchikan that ought to be in territorial museum. Asks for them as loan or gift.
- 3 9/13/46, Archbold to Keithahn. Have two 8' house posts no reason they can't go to museum.

1947

- 1 1/8/47, Heintzleman to Div. Supervisor. Ship posts to Keithahn.
- 2 2/4/47, Jones to Div. Supervisor. Parts loaded.
- 3 4/14/47, Archbold to Regional Forester. Closed smokehole to house with plexiglass.

- 4 5/14/47, C. H. Forward to Regional Forester. Looked over Totem Village Recreational area. Lists needs. Try to get contributed labor, as in case of city poles. Village is in FS recreation area, and should finish what started.

1949

- 1 7/12/49, Two memos, Archbold to Heintzleman, on signs for Mud Bight area to be designed by Linn Forrest.
- 2 9/20/49, Archbold to Regional Forester. \$500 totem protection needed.
- 3 9/26/49, Linn Forrest to Archbold. Suggests extra large cedars for poles.

1950

- 1 4/12/50, Heintzleman to Charles Burdick. Asks possibility of \$500 to maintain Totem Bight. Says not likely to get. (Additional memo by Burdick. Would cost \$2000 to complete, maintain Totem Bight. Difficult to contract. Hopes to get \$1000 this FY, \$1000 next.
- 2 4/20/50, Burdick to Archbold. Will get \$1000.
- 3 5/23/50, Burdick to Archbold. Additional \$500 available.
- 4 5/23/50, News item, May 11, 1950. Bids on totem maintenance.
- 5 5/29/50, Archbold to Regional Forester. One bid made for \$1,115..
- 6 6/1/50, Burdick to Archbold. Total available for totems \$1,650.

New Kasaan

From Ketchikan Office. 5490 Classification 3-7 Natural Areas New Kasaan Totem Park.

- 1 7/12/49, Archbold to Regional Forester. On signs for Indian Villages. Needs care for Saxman. Cooperative agreement ANS, Territorial Highway Engineer and Forest Service. Also mentions Hydaburg and Klawock.
- 2 2/3/66, W. H. Johnson to Forest Supervisor, S. Tongass. 11 acres New Kasaan Totem Park Classified as archeological site under Regulation U-5.
- 3 9/3/69, George Roskie, Ass't. Regional Forester, Lands, Recreation, Wildlife and Watershed Management to Barton W. Silcook, BLM. Survey of New Kasaan—notes.
- 4 11/20/69, Annabelle Peele to "Dear Sir". Bridge out in Park.
- 5 10/13/69 and 12/3/69, Misc. Corr. on bridge.
- 6 Survey maps of New Kasaan by BLM, August 16, 1968 and Sept. 16, 1969.

Old Kasaan Historical Site

From Ketchikan, Archeological Folder

(Act 695, Title 380 abolished Old Kasaan N.M. Hereby administered as part of Tongass N. F. Approved 7/26/55)

- 1 3/8/54, C. M. Archbold to Regional Forester. Some Indian claims to graves and totems in National Monument. Recommends that Old Kasaan be abolished.
- 2 7/26/55, A. W. Greeley to Divisional Superintendants. Copy of proclamation.
- 3 9/26/55, A. W. Greeley, Regional Forester. Memo of Sept. 26, 1955. Sets up Old Kasaan Historical Area.
- 4 8/11/60, C. N. Wilson to T. A. Schapfer. CCC labor built so government owns house and Son-I-Hat totem. Other ownership not clear.
- 5 10/19/60, T. A. Schapfer, Supervisor, to Regional Forester. On status of Totem Park. Does Forest Service own it? Legal status.
- 6 12/4/63, G. W. Van Gilst to Regional Forester. Kasaan district wants Old Kasaan as archeological site.
- 7 1/4/65, Report, Old Kasaan Haida Indian Village, Proposed Archeological Area. 57 years in N. F. Description and history. Describes vandalism. Timber unavailable. Little use for wildlife and recreation. No sanitation or picnic facilities. Little recreational value.
- 8 5/26/71, Memo to Old Kasaan District Ranger. \$1000 for site plan of Old Kasaan.

C

TOTEMS WANTED BY DENVER ART MUSEUM

From 1650 Historical File, R. O. Juneau

- 1 6/11/1950, F. A. Douglas, Dep't. of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum to Heintzleman. Question of old poles stored at Mud Bight. Viola Garfield said some have parts useable for museum displays. Can parts of poles go to Denver museum?
- 2 6/15/50, Heintzleman to Douglas. Old poles poor, but some parts may be of value. C. M. Archbold could examine. If you are going to Alaska stop in Ketchikan, see Archbold.
- 3 6/19/50, Archbold to Heintzleman. Suggests giving one section of old Seattle pole, from Old Tongass Village, about 1900. Went to Pioneer Square, Seattle; duplicate carved 1940 and old pole discarded.
- 4 7/10/50, Douglas to Heintzleman. Visited Mud Bight with Archbold and Erna Gunther. One pole usable, old eagle totem from Cape Fox. Head lost but could duplicate from photos. Asks this go to Washington State museum or Denver. Archbold said could use FS facilities to take to Ketchikan. In Wrangell two poles, replaced by copies, in shed. One whole pole, Fish splitter, and eagle base of one of Kadishan poles. Both usable. Archbold wants to check ownership. Waters collection purchased, and could move with that.
- 5 7/24/50, Archbold to Heintzleman. Douglas and Gunther interested in only one pole. This one is copied. Pole is poor but can use. Doubt Saxon natives will object since copy made and erected.
- 6 8/2/50, Charles Burdick to Divisional Sup't. Refers to 7/4 letter.
- 7 8/4/50, Archbold to Douglas. Deals with shipping and crating of pole.
- 8 8/17/50, Douglas to Archbold. Refers problem to Gunther. Will be away.

- 9 8/21/50, Heintzleman to Linn Forrest. Can you tell me ownership of poles?
- 10 9/11/50, Regional Forester to A. W. Blackerby, Lands and Recreation. Hesitate to ship until check agreements with Indian owners. Try to find owners.
- 11 9/11/50, Blackerby to Divisional Supervisor, Petersburg. Copy of 3 agreements, FS, and Wrangell C of C.
- 12 9/11/50, Heintzleman to Douglas. Need to clear title.
- 13 9/25/50, C. M. Armstrong, Divisional Supervisor, Petersburg to Heintzleman. Contacted C of C. No objections seen. Will call meeting executive committee. Tom Uncas can probably identify owners.
- 14 10/20/50, Charles Burdick to Divisional Supervisor, Ketchikan. Get permission of Saxman Town Council for removal of Cape Fox totem to Denver.
- 15 10/17/50, Archbold to Heintzleman. Saxman totem originally at Cape Fox Village, Kirk Point. Tlingit moved Cape Fox to Saxman in 1890's. FS carved copy at Totem Village. Memo of agreement signed by four owners. See clause 2 in contract. Poles community property and can't be sold. Original pole only of value to museum.
- 16 3/1/51, Supervisor, Southern Division to Regional Forester. On Burdick memo, discussed with Joe Williams, Saxman mayor, Nov. 11, 1950. Saxman council has no objection to giving remains to museum.

D UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES CORRESPONDENCE 1964-1967

In her Saturday Review articles regarding the errors of the Forest Service, Katharine Kuh stated that the Forest Service had not cooperated with the University of California at Los Angeles in its efforts to remove poles from Alaska for museum purposes. The complete correspondence shows a somewhat different story. All letters except the last one are from the Ketchikan Office files. The last is from the Bureau Office Totem Pole File.

Chronology in UCLA effort to purchase totems:

- 1 11/16/64, George Kennedy, Institute of Geophysics, UCLA, to Director of Tongass National Forest. Reports on decayed poles on Cat Island. Would like to return to Alaska to collect for Ethnic Arts Collection. Will be in area in the spring.
- 2 12/8/64, W. H. Johnson, Regional Forester, to George Kennedy. Cites American Antiquities Act on collecting. Sends 6 copies of application forms for collector's permit. Suggests that Kennedy get someone to evaluate poles, and suggests Linn Forrest or Edward Keithan. Suggests Kennedy get in touch with Tongass Historical Society. They have explored Cat Island, and James I. Simpson has applied for an Archeological permit. Also he should get in touch with L. J. Rowinski, Director of Museum, University of Alaska. He should also see Tlingit Indians; Joe Wallace of Ketchikan would be happy to consider project. Kennedy to work through Gerald W. Van Gilst, Supervisor.
- 3 10/10/65, Memorandum for the Record, A. W. Greeley, Associate Forester. Greeley talked with Franklin Murphy, Chancellor, UCLA. Murphy described the poles wanted: 7 from Old Kasaan, 5 from Village Island, 5 from Tongass

Island. Would take to UCLA, display or share with other West Coast schools. Greeley thought project worthwhile. Asked him to work through the state museum "so that the people of the State of Alaska would feel that they were participating in the project rather than being left out of it." Smithsonian felt poles are classified as antiquities, but the proposal acceptable to them.

4 10/15/65, Murphy to Greeley. Had spent two weeks at Ketchikan and was shocked at pole destruction. Wants authority to take poles to UCLA. 5 from Old Kasaan, 3 to 5 from Cat Island, 3 from Tongass Island, immediate need. Poles to be placed in Ethnic Art and Technology section, distributed to Washington, Oregon, California for exhibits. University of Alaska already has better examples, not interested, but if desired, would associate ourselves with an Alaskan institution. Hope to remove them in a few months. One possible objection, belief on part of "one or two persons in Ketchikan" that they are tourist attractions. Considers this nonsense.

5 11/4/65, Richard J. Costley, Director, Division of Recreation, USFS, to Murphy. Poles fall under American Antiquities Act; fill out permit.

6 2/4/66, Ralph C. Alton, Director, Museum and Laboratories of Ethnic Arts and Technology, UCLA, to Regional Forester. Sends application for permit, under American Antiquities Act.

7 2/15/1966, W. H. Johnson to Forest Supervisor Van Gilst. Asks review of permit.

8 2/28/66, G. Van Gilst, Memo for the files. Contacted ANB and ANS in Ketchikan and Saxman on Univ. of California proposal. Also talked with Tongass Historical Society. Picture of poles in question.

9 3/14/66, John Smith, Ranger, to G. T. Brown, Ass't. Supervisor. Had visit from Mrs. Gertrude Schrader. Strongly opposed to "raid" by Univ. of California. Prefers to see poles in situ.

10 2/15/66, Van Gilst to Regional Forester. Called meeting. 10 members ANB and ANS. No Saxman members. Van Gilst presented University of California plan, with pictures. Objections. Some poles were family poles, and families didn't want them to leave Alaska. Many poles were deteriorated. AMB and ANS had no objections to their being removed, provided that they did not leave Ketchikan. Hope there can be community interest roused, so community can salvage. Would prefer to work through Tongass Historical Society. University of California made none of Ketchikan contacts as outlined in letter to Kennedy by Johnson, 12/8/64. University of California may be able to work with local groups and overcome opposition to taking poles from Alaska, but in view of hostile local sentiment, does not recommend approval of application. Tongass Historical Society also opposed.

With this was included a hand printed copy of UCLA's application for Alaska Totem Poles, 5 from Old Kasaan, 5 from ~~Village~~ Island, 3 from Tongass Island. Justification was: 1 Poles left by CCC; 2 poles deteriorated; 3 Forest Service had no plan for restoration; poles were in isolated area, where no one saw them; State of Alaska already had poles; no local interest. UCLA scientists would protect poles; people would see them in California; if desired UCLA would work with State Museum at Juneau, Tongass Historical Society, or University of Alaska.

11 4/5/66 W. H. Johnson, Regional Forester, to Dr. Franklin Murphy, UCLA. Deals with objections of ANB and ANS, also Tongass Historical Society. Poles were family poles. Also Tongass Historical Society interested in restoring and relocating poles. Curator of Alaska State Museum, Ed Keithan, also concerned about poles getting out of Alaska. Family poles had owners, who don't approve project. Suggests Murphy contact local group, Dennis Demmert for ANB and Mrs. D. Newman, ANS; George Roberts, Tongass Historical Society. Would review application again after Murphy got in touch with local groups.

12 4/5/66, R. C. Bartlett to John Daly. Alaska Delegates concerned about UCLA proposal. Land is Forest Service land, not under Smithsonian jurisdiction.

13 4/5/66, Bartlett to W. H. Johnson, Regional Forester. Sends copy of letter (12) What is role of Forest Service?

14 W. H. Johnson to Bartlett. Deals with procedure under American Antiquities Act. Forest Service refers through Chief of F. S. to Smithsonian. "When the Forest Service believes such a permit is not in the public interest, the report is delayed until necessary action is taken by the applicant." F. S. had complaints from ANB, ANS, Tongass Historical Society, Curator State Museum. Advised Murphy to contact local groups. No reply to letter to Murphy as of 4/5.

15 6/26/66, John Daly, Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce, to Senators Gruening and Bartlett, and Representative Rivers. Deals with UCLA proposal. Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce strongly opposed removal of poles. Unanimous vote against removal at meeting last week. ANB for preservation, not removal. Asks Smithsonian not to grant permit. Would like program of preservation.

16 11/29/66, George Kennedy, UCLA, to Dennis Demmert, ANB, Ketchikan. Deals with rotting poles. Will offer \$5,000 each. Refers to article by Katharine Schub. Will stipulate can be returned to Ketchikan, placed in museum. (Copies sent to Regional Forester and to Mrs. D. Newman, ANS.)

17 12/9/66, W. H. Johnson to Murphy. Thanks for copies of letters.

18 4/11/67, W. H. Johnson to Chief, USFS. On Saturday Review article some totems still left in South Tongass, away from tourist areas. Classified in 1960 N. F. Recreational Survey as Historical or archeological sites. Ownership by natives or tribes. No interest expressed by owners in keeping up poles in isolated areas. Many removed, some without permission. BIA, NPS, ANB, Indian Native Arts, Inc. express desire for restoration. FS has no funds or authority to restore. UCLA wanted nine poles. Made offer to ANB and ANS. Had no reply.

(From Totem Pole File, Juneau)

19 4/11/67, George Roskie to W. H. Johnson. On application from UCLA for antiquities permit. Had made offer of \$5,000 each to ANB and ANS. Offer made last December. To date they had received no reply. We are holding up forwarding our report to you for issuance of antiquities permit until approval from native groups.

Part V: Totem Retrieval Project, 1966-1971

This section deals with the totem retrieval project. It includes correspondence leading up to the recent totem retrieval project, a large file on wood preservation techniques, and correspondence from the Alaska State Museum dealing with the project. [N. B. page 104, note 21, Wilkie to Forest Supervisor, South Tongass, which sums up the universal attitudes of the preservationists.]

V

Letters relative to the Alaska State Museum Conference

A Totem pole restoration—Corr. Juneau Office, USFS, Restoration File
1967

- 1 4/11/67 W. H. Johnson to Chief. Deals with Katherine Kuh article in Saturday Review. Some totems left in South Tongass. Classified in N. F. Recreational Survey as historical or archeological sites. Ownership in natives. No interest on their part in keeping up totems. Many removed some by unauthorized people. Restoration wanted by BIA, NPS, FS, Indian Native Crafts. FS has no funds or authority to restore. UCLA wanted 9 poles. Asked ANB and ANS. No reply.
- 2 7/13/67 and 7/14/67, "Conference on S. E. Alaska Native Artifacts and Monuments". Records of meeting held and participated in by NPS, Alaska State Museum, ANB, USFS, et al. Deals in detail with interest in totems, interested people and agencies, and what should be done with it.
- 3 7/28/67, Carl Heinmiller, Pres. Alaska Indian Arts to Tom Brown, USFS, Ketchikan. Divided thinking in conference. Dep't. of Interior, Arts and Crafts group want to restore poles, but make no new ones. NPS sees restoration as minimum. BIA "not offering anything unless they do it". Mrs. Udall for action but doesn't know how. Archeologists not for restoration on site or reproduction. FS should take charge; no special axe to grind.
- 4 11/20/67, Sigurd Olson, "Ode to Old Rotten Totems". Verse. Suggests totems be left to rot in peace.

From Alaska State Library

1970, George Hall. Special Report to the Hon. Walter J. Hickel. Deals with second Alaska Arts and Crafts Conference, and legislative efforts to save poles.

B

WOOD PRESERVATION, MISCELLANEOUS

From 1946 to 1967 a great deal of Forest Service correspondence dealt with techniques of preserving wood. In the Juneau Office, 1650-Historical File-Totem Poles, Preservation of Wood, etc. contains this information. See also Alaska State Museum correspondence.

1946

- 1 2/27/46, Ray Hunter, Phillips Petroleum Co., to Forest Service. Asks about treatment of totems for display.
- 2 4/12/46, Linn Forrest to Hunter. Refers Hunter to Keithahn's Monuments in Cedar.

1963

- 3 5/29/63, Stan Rough, Kitimat, B. C. to Regional Forester. Asks advice on preserving totems.
- 4 5/29/63, Emerson to Forest Products Laboratory. Passes on inquiry.
- 5 6/14/63, Emerson to Rough. Refers to Wilson Duff, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., Park Superintendent, NPS, Juneau, and American Museum of Natural History.

1966

- 6 4/15/66, Paul J. F. Schumacher, Regional Archeologist, NPS Western Region to Robert Hakala; S. W. regional archeologist Charles Steen working on prevention. Encloses memo. "A lot of rotten totem poles". Memo of Steen to regional archeologist. Quotes Kuh article. Recommends pencapsula. Sprayed on, damp wood will be penetrated, 5-6 inches. \$15.30 a gallon. Dilute 1:5 kerosene or mineral spirits.
- 7 [from Ketchikan Office files]
6/13/66, Emery Tobin, to G. Van Gilst. Asks about possibility of spraying poles with resin at Old Kasaan.
- 8 6/17/66, Gerald Van Gilst, Supervisor, to Emery Tobin, Tourism Promotion Council, Ketchikan. Letter from Tobin asking that totems in Old Kasaan,

Village Island, Tongass Island be preserved in place. This most logical step; would damage if moved. Technical advice needed. Will get archeologist to visit area. Old Kasaan is special status site as archeological area. [Note to regional forester--have conflicting interests as to preservation in situ or moved. Need advice of qualified archeologist. Contact NPS and U. of Alaska.]

- 9 6/24/66, W. H. Johnson to Erna Gunther. Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce inquiries as to preservation of totems. Best removed 1930's. Asking director of Forest Products Laboratory about preservation, and asks Gunther advice. Planning archeological site in area.
- 10 6/28/66, W. H. Johnson (by Richard Wilkie) to Director, FPL. On decay of totems. Portable equipment, carried to site, applying preservative to pole.
- 11 7/4/66, Gunther to Wilkie. Asked about pole preservation by Mr. Haywood, public school teacher. Referred him to Forestry and Wilson Duff, University of B. C. Hard to suggest best method. Would appreciate getting FPL advice.
- 12 7/18/66, Theodore C. Scheffer, Fungus and Insect Inspection, Division Solid Wood Products, FPL to W. H. Johnson. Regard memo of 6/28/66 on poles. Recommends soak in clear oil type solution, having water repellent ingredient or, on site, pressurized spray. Could they be put under shelter?
- 13 11/7/66, L. T. Winebrenner to Charles Evans, Master Mechanics Co. On preservation. Had talked with Leon Gordon Millers.

1967

- 14 1/3/67, Joe Clark, Forest Products Laboratory to Richard Wilkie. Doubts about pencapsula as preservative.
- 15 1/10/67, L. I. Winebrenner to Mrs. Will Davis. Need penetrating preservation. Woodlife.

- 16 1/10/67, W. H. Johnson to Daniel Beard, Regional Director, SW Region, NPS.
Asks how they like pencapsula.
- 17 1/10/67, Wilkie to Clark. Asks for sample of pencapsula.
- 18 1/20/67, Charles Beard to W. H. Johnson. Tells of SW Region NPS use of
pencapsula.
- 19 1/23/67, Joe W. Clark, Pathologist, Fungus and Insect Investigation,
Division of Solid Wood Research to Mrs. Will Dove, Ass't. to Director,
Alaska Centennial. Refers to Wilkie's correspondence. Problem.
- a decay from fungus growth
 - b moisture factor, temperature and oxygen factors.
- Need deep penetration of preservative. If internal infection, surface
treatment of little value. Best to dry and keep dry. If wet and exposed
delay decay by application of pentachlorophenol. Repaint. Experiment
with fumigation in place, and deep penetration of toxic gas.
- 20 4/19/67, Wilkie to Clark. Memo on poles. Trouble financing.
- 21 4/19/67, Wilkie to Forest Supervisor, South Tongass. "All the people
interested in the preservation of totem poles have three things in
common: (1) they envision a magical substance that can be sprayed on
totem poles to arrest decay and extend their life in perpetuity; (2)
they are trying to interest someone else in doing the work; and (3) none
of them have money which can be applied to finance the job." Spray will
not protect against internal decay. Joe Clark says wrap in plastic,
fumigate. Bore holes, seal in liquid fumigant. Dry out, treat with water
repellent pentachlorophenol solution. Treat base. At Hazelton they were
taken down, cleaned, rot removed, dried, sprayed with preventive solu-
tion. Cost \$650 per pole. In Alaska would average \$750.
- 22 4/19/67, Wilkie to Clark. Problem in financing project.
- 23 11/6/67, Charles Muskavitch, Fine Arts Dep't. U. Calif., Davis. Report
on decay prevention wanted.

24 12/11/67, Jack Culbreath to Muskavitch. Joe Clark in field. Felt could be treated in field.

1968

From Library USFS Forest Research Station, Juneau.

January, Joe M. Clark, Forest Pathologist on preservation of totem poles.

14 pages with photos. Poles aged 30 to 100 years. Few free from decay.

Refers to articles by Barbeau and Kuh. Nature of decay is fungi. Article deals with techniques to be used for both those in fair state of preservation and those badly decayed. Use of pentachlorophenol.

WOOD PRESERVATION, WALLEN PROJECT

[From the Ketchikan Files]

- 25 6/9/67, G. Van Gilst to Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce. Deals with preservation techniques. Get information from regional engineer. Joe Clark says wrap, dry, fumigate, etc. Hazelton estimates to take down, dry, spray, \$650. Here would be \$750. Get local interest.
- 26 1/24/68, Joe Clark to Regional Forester. Deals with preservation. Can Beck collect single piece, will experiment with drying, testing.
- 27 2/24/69, John T. Starbuck to Mrs. Annette Peele. Will try some spray and treatment on whale house and totem at New Kasaan.
- 28 8/28/69, Pat Apeel, Sec. Tongass Historical Society, to Rehfield. Tongass Historical Society for making village sites historical and archeological sites.
- 29 9/22/69, Paul Beck to Tongass Historical Society. These areas special management areas.
- 30 4/21/70, Robert Hassler, Admiralty Section, to Supervisor. On plans to move poles. Should keep in present form, in context of realities. Otherwise will destroy valuable atmosphere of area.
- 5/8/69, Paul Beck to Robert Hassler. On management needs and need of protection.

C ALASKA STATE MUSEUM FILE ON TOTEM RETRIEVAL PROJECT

Through the kindness of Mrs. Lockhart of the Alaska State Museum staff, I was able to examine the files of the Museum in regard to the totem retrieval project. In the letters that follow I have, for brevity, used the following abbreviations:

J. W. —Jane Wallen, Director of the Alaska State Museum

K. K. —Katharine Kuh, Art Editor of the Saturday Review

J. C. —Joseph Clark, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin

W. H. J. —W. Howard Johnson, Regional Forester

Letters are arranged chronologically.

1968

- 1 1/24/68, J. C. to J. W. On preservative techniques for totems.
- 2 2/13/68, J. W. to J. C. On proposals to date. Plans survey of totem locations.
- 3 3/14/68, Regional Solicitor, NPS, to George Hall, State Coordinator, NPS. On legal question of ownership of abandoned poles. WHJ said if poles abandoned and no owners found, under act of June 8, 1906, poles can be considered abandoned.
- 4 9/6 68, J. W. to K. K. Discusses relative role of Smithsonian Institution, Alaska State Museum, Governor, Forest Service, ANB, ANS, and Alaska State Council on the Arts on totem retrieval and preservation. On role of National Park Service, had some correspondence with them. No involvement, but suggest cultural center. In 1968 had three man team survey by NPS.

1969

- 1 3/20/69, J. C. to J. W. Letter on Bill Holm's Northwest Indian Art: an Analysis of Form.
- 2 3/27/69, J. C. to J. W. On same as above.
- 3 3/29/69, J. C. to J. W. On totem project. Photos. Totem fragments on ground.

- 4 4/24/69, J. W. to J. C. Itinerary for field investigations. Will take core samples. Barney Coster will be FS field representative.
- 5 4/29/69, J. W. to Erna Gunther. Account of project.
- 6 5/11/69, J. C. to J. W. On field techniques.
- 7 5/23/69, J. C. to J. W. On plans for field investigations.
- 8 5/23/69, J. C. to J. W. On plans for field investigations.
- 9 5/26/69, J. W. to J. C. On plans for field investigations.
- 10 5/26/69, J. W. to John Standerwick, Kasaan District Office. Will use Hiawatha. Itinerary.
- 11 5/26/69, J. W. to W. H. J. Will work with Coster and Roskie on totem poles, involving field survey of site and condition of existing poles. Gives an outline of project chronologically, as follows:
- June, 1967, Keith Hogan, former museum director, and J. W. traveled to Ketchikan, Hydaburg, Craig, Klawak to complete totem record and get photos.
- July, 1967, Totem Pole Conference.
- August, 1967, Wallen to Ketchikan, visiting Old Kasaan with Paul Beck, USFS. J. C.'s "Protection of Totem Poles" published.
- Fall, 1967, Erna Gunther, University of Washington Anthropologist, made study of literature, photographs, and history of poles, as collaborator with USFS.
- October, 1967, Samuel T. Surratt of Smithsonian visited museum. Interested in project.
- October, 1967, Alaska Loggers Association contributed \$1500 for totem pole retrieval.
- November, 1967, Second Conference on Totems held in Anchorage.
- February, 1968, Made grant request to National Geographic Society for field survey of totems. FS interested and could contribute \$2500 for totem maps, but no grants available from USFS in Region 6.

Sept. 1968, Mrs. Mary Hale, Chairman of Alaska State Council on the Arts met with Smithsonian anthropology and curator staff and showed them work to date and survey maps. J. W., Director, State Council on the Arts requested governor make state museum an office for state involvement in totem pole restoration and preservation.

2/1/69, J. W. met with Smithsonian officials. Accompanied by Dr. Walter Sobeloff, ANB, Wilson Duff, Joseph Clark.

April, 1969, talked with Coster on Indian claims and totems. Work out field plans and goals.

12 6/1969, Agreement on relocation of totem poles between Governor's Office, George K. Wellman, signing, and ANB, Joseph Demmert, Sr., signing. Agreement on relocation of poles and state building a cultural center to house them for preservation.

13 6/10/69, Copy of agreement.

14 7/7/69, W. H. J. to Supervisors. Some vandalism occurring on sites of totems in NF land. Asks staff review Antiquities Act. Wallen called attention to this fact.

15 7/23/69, 7/23/69, J. C. to J. W., On missing parts of some totems.

16 7/24/69, W. H. J. to Director FPL. Praises J. W. work. Describes efforts to salvage poles and J. C. role in project.

17 7/24/69, J. C. to Richard Bush, Conservator, International Museum Conservation Association. Describes techniques of preservation on totems.

18 8/5/69, J. W. to J. C., Will talk with W. H. J. Need J. C. as consultant.

19 8/6/69, J. W. to "Virginia" [Lockhart] on same.

20 8/10/69, J. C. to J. W. on project.

21 8/16/69, J. W. to K. K. FS came up with \$36,000 but no supplementary grant. Asked State for \$25,000 for Shakes House restoration. J. W. now in field.

Addenda to C

Alaska State Museum

- 1 6/30/69, Jane Wallen, Wilson Duff, and Joe Clark, "Development of a Promotion Effort". Deals with Wallen's work in getting the totem retrieval project under way. Detailed itinerary for 1969, and consultations with FS, Smithsonian, ANB, and ANS. Appendix has letters from Walter Sobeloff, ANB, to Wallen, 2/2/69; recommendations by Joe Clark for totem preservation at Hydaburg; letter from William L. Paul, Sr. to Wallen, 9/25/69 on titles to poles; photographs, and bibliography. An important document, as is the next listed.
- 2 October 1969, Wilson Duff (ed.) Jane Wallen, Joe Clark, Totem Pole Survey of Southeastern Alaska: Report of Field Survey and Follow-up June-October, 1960. Published by Alaska State Museum, 1969. This is the official account of Alaska State Museum venture into the field. Duff gives background of Wallen's efforts, 1967-1969, and detailed itinerary of trip June to October. Description of poles left and suitability for restoration. Recommendations on preservation. Description of present day totem parks, and evaluation of CCC work. Beautiful illustrations of existing poles not yet retrieved. A model of good scholarship.

- 22 8/18/69, and 8/19/69, J. C. to J. W. On project.
- 23 8/21/69, George Federoff, Sup't. Indian Arts and Crafts, USDI, to J. W. K. K. interested in project. Definitely opposed to recarving and copying existing or salvaged poles. Opposed to involvement in project of Carl Heinmiller, an "awful and ignorant individual". Heinmiller correspondence on project is irrelevant and stupid. Work instead with Wilson Duff. Buckminster Fuller could design shelter. K. K. "relentless" and active individual.
- 24 8/29/69, J. C. to J. W. Questions on Johnson pole and Ketchikan restoration. Questions relating to Indian settlement. Will land include abandoned village sites? Will these sites be protected? Wonders if W. H. J. would endorse removal of all material to simplify matters. Talked with Virginia McGillvray, Tomgass Historical Society.
- 1970
- 25 4/1/70, Ed Cliff, Forester, USFS, to J. W. Commends work of J. W. FS interested in work since 1920's.
- 26 4/14/70, Ted Stevens, Mike Gravel, and Howard Pollock (Alaskan delegation in Congress) to Ed Cliff. Need of protection for totems. FS representatives Allen H. Mallen, Head of VIS, Edward Schulz, Deputy Chief, Administration. Hope FS costs will be incurred, and returned in preservation of 44 totem poles.
- 27 4/15/70, A. W. Greeley, Associate Forester, to Gravel. \$66,000 included in costs for fiscal 1971. Budget.
- 28 4/22/70, Mike Gravel, Alaskan Senator, to Julia Hanson, Chairman subcommittee on Interior and related agencies. Asks if review in FY estimates needs \$100 more.

- 29 5/7/70, S. D. Rapley, Smithsonian, to Gravel. Smithsonian support of Alaska Council on the Arts, Alaska State Museum, ANB, ANS, Alaska Historical Society, FS, Indian Arts and Crafts. Ketchikan best for site of display.
- 30 5/24/70, J. C. to J. W. In field.
- 31 6/4/70, Robert Hassler to W. H. J. Article in Alaska Sportsman 11/69 on removal of totems to park. Why not let them decay? They are mostly culls, left over from CCC days.
- 32 6/4/70, W. H. J. to Robert Hassler. Cites FS agreement 1938 to move poles from Old Kasaan to New Kasaan. Classified New Kasaan recreational area Aug. 1965 under regulation U-3a. Old Kasaan classified historical area 9/26/65 under A. W. Greeley. 38 acres. Public Land Office signed April 4, 1967 by Hartford Chilson, Acting Secretary. Considering classifying area as recreational site.
- 33 8/14/70, Alan Freau, Chief Forest Products Laboratory to Ernest J. Borgman, NPS, Anchorage. Will aid with Sitka job if possible.
- 34 8/21/70, J. W. to Alan Freau.
- 35 8/26/70, J. W. to J. C.
- 36 10/29/70, J. C. to J. W. On restoration techniques and coloring.
- 37 11/25/70, J. C. to Regional Forester. On effect of moisture and ice on decay in poles. Had to kill fungi. Ultra violet light use. Recommendations on totem preservation techniques for Hydaburg. Reenforce fragile surfaces.
- 38 11/30/70, J. C. to J. W. On location. Prepared report, "Survey on Totem Poles in Southeast Alaska . Recommendations for Their preservation or Recovery". Don't overpaint. Preventive treatment with water repellent, additive, and use of paint for high lights. Cites B.S. experience.

39 6/11/70, J. C. to J. W.. On preventive techniques. Samples of old poles to go to Madison for study. Plan to rebuild Chief Shakes house. Advise Shakes people.

40 11/30/70, J. C. to J. W. Inquiry from Mayor Percetrovich, Klawak and Richard Wilson, South Tongass on project.

41 8/21/70, J. C. to F. J. Keeman, State Director, Natural Resources.

42 8/30/70, R. L. Button, Park Engineer, Alaska Dep't. of Natural Resources, to J. C.

43 11/4/70, J. C. to J. W. Color slides received. Humidity meters used.

44 9/29/70, J. C. to Dennis Demmert. Will see him. To write on wood technology.

1971

2/11/71, Theodore Smith to J. C. On rehabilitation of potlatch house, Totem Bight.

3/25/71, Dennis Demmert, Coordinator of project to Senator Robert Zeigler.

Seeking funds from Economic Development Administration for courses in carving for BIA, Div. Vocational Education, Alaska Dep't. of Education, Art Institute, etc. On totem retrieval, reports \$37,000 from Forest Service. Wants other funds to \$100,500. Agreement.

a Alaska State Museum and S.E. Alaska Indian arts will help preserve, retrieve and display poles.

b Display sites chosen by S.E. Alaska Indian Arts Council, with members from Klawan, Klinkwan, Howkan, Hydaburg, Tuxekan. Heinmiller carrying on carving classes. J. C. cooperates on wood preservation.

Part VI: This contains a list of depositories for photographs and taped interviews.

Forest Service Records of Totem Poles, Photographs

The official collections of Forest Service photographs were housed until recently in an attic of the U.S.D.A. building. I was given a few pictures which I have used in the photographic index to my "History of the USFS in Alaska". In 1971 the Forest Service, the Forest History Society, and the National Archives decided to reproduce and catalogue all the thousands of photos, which, because of their historical importance, are of extreme value to scholars. They will be indexed for use by data retrieval methods. This work has not progressed far beyond 1910, at which time the Service had not got into the business of totem pole preservation very deeply. At last report, the work of indexing the collection had not yet begun; the Archives is keeping in touch with me, and will inform me of any pertinent material.

For the period before the CCC project, there are scattered records. Lyle Blodgett, in his enormous collection of photos, has some of old villages and poles. He has sent copies of his better photos to Sitka National Monument and at least five are there, as well as one in the National Archives records. The official reports of Flory, Weigle, and others on the proposed Old Kasaan N. M. have some photos, and the correspondence regarding Indian claims have others. The archeological reports by T. T. Waterman and Herbert W. Krieger also have photos of Old Kasaan.

In his article on the CCC work in American Forests, 1941, B. F. Heintzleman said a complete photographic record was kept of every pole and its original location and place of restoration. Neither Linn Forrest, Viola Garfield, or any member of the Forest Service staff knows of any collection so named. However, there are three collections which meet this description.

One is the totem pole picture collection at the Ketchikan FS Headquarters. The information officer in charge at the time I examined the

collection did not know of any collection of the CCC project, so designated. However, the collection seems complete, and includes many pictures of the men at work. Second, Linn Forrest's collection of photos is probably reasonably complete. He had a large collection at his office, and a larger one at his home, which I was unable to examine. Third, Viola Garfield told me in her taped interview that she believed that she had photos of all the poles restored or repaired. They are collected with her notes, and she is preparing an index of them. I hope to see them this summer when she has fully recovered.

Of other collections, the Juneau Office, USFS, has about fifty photos dealing with this period, of a somewhat miscellaneous character. It also has a photographic record of the archeological work at Old Sitka done in 1934 under W. A. Chipperfield. A few of the "old-timers" have private collections. A. W. Blackerby took many color photos of the CCC work, and these are now in the possession of his widow. Harold Smith and W. A. Chipperfield have collections, again mainly of color slides. Keithahn's book on the totems has many fine illustrations of CCC work and the poles restored.

The present totem retrieval project is very well documented with photographs. The Ketchikan office has a very large collection, mostly color slides, of the work of retrieval, and a movie showing the work in collecting oral tradition relative to the project. The Alaska State Museum, in the report by Wilson Duff, Joe Clark, and Jane Wallen, gives large detailed glossy photos of the poles selected for retrieval and the members of the ANB and ANS involved.

References to individual photos may be found on the following pages:

Page	Note
5	11
10	32
20	17
21	9
35	13
36	16, 23, 27
37	5
40	10
43	6
44	7, 10
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49	10
55	6 (Con't. from p. 54.) 3, 6
56	13
66	1
71	11
84	6 (Con't. from page 83.)
86	2
107	1969, 3
107a	1 and 2

The photographic record on Sitka National Monument is comprehensive. RG 79, National Archives, files contains photos taken by W. A. Langille and E. W. Merrill at the time of the recommendations that a public park be made a national monument. Reports on later periods also show the monument and early efforts at restoration. The CCC project is completely documented. Charles Burdick's 1939 report shows all poles in their natural settings, and there are several supplementary photos, and Director's Report of 2/8/39 contains detailed photos of each pole (26 in all).

Photographic records in Sitka National Monument museum also contain some records related to Old Kasaan. These include:

6/6/34, Hawley Sterling to USFS. 8 photos of Old Kasaan.

10/21/40, Lyle Blodgett to Frank Been. 5 photos of Old Kasaan, ca. 1902-04.

7/10/40, Dan C. Miller, "Report on Inspection of Old Kasaan". About 17 photos.

3/20/41, Victor Calahane, "Special Report of an Inspection of Old Kasaan". 20 photographs.

A list of photographic records of Indian antiquities in the Smithsonian is contained in a letter by Clifford Evans, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, to Jack C. Culbreath, I and E, USFS, Juneau, January 18, 1971. This collection contains negatives ranging from the reports of Ensign Niblack to the Viola Garfield Garfield photographs of the CCC days and after.

Three taped interviews with principles involved were made. That with W. A. Chipperfield dealt in general with CCC work, since he was not primarily concerned with the totem project. Two untaped and one taped interview with Linn Forrest were the most valuable. His account of the work is of first rate importance to the historian. I will send a copy of the tape to the Juneau office. The interview with Mrs. Garfield was not carried out under ideal conditions, since she was confined to her hospital bed and did not have her notes available. Its main value was in getting the favorable appraisal by a professional art historian on the artistic value of the CCC project. I shall interview her more fully in the summer. Otherwise, I talked with Mr. Archbold on the project, but he is in poor health, because of a stroke, and I did not get much. George Benson, former carver, was uncommunicative. Tony Thomas gave me some sidelights on the character of Heintzleman.

